



NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOLUME LXXVIII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1944

WHOLE NUMBER 612

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Issued By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, National Historical Magazine, Administration Building, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

MRS. FRANK L. NASON, *National Chairman,*
National Historical Magazine Committee

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, \$2.00; Two Years, \$3.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879



Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General, greets Cadet Earl Asa Parker, Jr., of Los Angeles, U. S. Coast Guard, who won D. A. R. award for highest honors in Theoretical and Practical Seamanship.

The President General's Message

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

"So proudly we serve" might well be the patriotic slogan of the splendid women in our Society who have promptly and earnestly accepted the invitations to serve as Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of our various National Committees. Their enthusiastic response was especially gratifying, for in these war years there are many demands upon their time and strength and therefore it is doubly inspiring to find our members ready and eager to put D.A.R. affairs first in the numerous activities in which they are engaged. It presages the successful culmination of our work, along all lines of endeavor, especially our War Projects, which at the present time are demanding all of our energy, our time, and our substance.

There is one thing of which I am sure, and that is the whole-hearted co-operation between our National Chairmen and Vice Chairmen; the National and State Officers and the Chapter Officers and members, in promoting our program of many vital activities. I would also include here my sincere commendation of the harmonious and efficient service rendered by our Headquarters Staff in Washington. Administrations come and go but they "Carry on" in their own particular places—expertly, smoothly, effectively; and only those who have occupied the offices for the short period of three years, as National Officers, can understand how much we owe to these faithful members of our Headquarters Staff, who keep the machinery of the administration running so skillfully. The inspiring atmosphere of Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and the Administration Building is heightened by the presence of these trained workers, some of whom have been with us for more than thirty years.

Recently someone asked, "What does the D.A.R. Society do to justify its existence in war times?" I replied by giving the reasons and statistics with which you, as members, are familiar, and then I displayed an editorial which appeared in "The News-Sentinel", of Fort Wayne, Indiana, of Saturday, May 20, 1944—and I wish every member of our Society might read every word of that editorial. I am quoting herewith a few excerpts from it, for it is refreshing and gratifying to read the commendation which this newspaper carried. "It is to be hoped that a century and a half from now there will be an organization of the descendants of this war's fighting men; and that it will be as deeply devoted to the perpetuation of American ideals as is the

organization of descendants of America's great struggle for national independence, the splendid patriotic organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution. The national Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently adopted some exemplary resolutions, which, it is to be hoped, may have the effect of starting a great nation-wide ground-swell for a reformation in several vital areas of American life."

The article then dwells at length upon the resolutions passed at our 1944 Congress—all so timely and far-reaching in scope. And then it states further, "The D.A.R., like all good Americans, will lend support to efforts toward peaceful investigation, co-operation and adjustment of problems between our own and other nations. But the society, with commendable emphasis, declares its staunch conviction that the first responsibility of our own Nation is to reserve to its citizens the right to determine its own internal and foreign policies. These policies include the regulation of immigration; the size, kind, and allocation of our national defenses; and the maintenance of our own sovereignty according to the orderly processes laid down in the Constitution of the United States. . . . The News-Sentinel heartily approves all these resolutions (along with others passed by the D.A.R. Congress) and believes that a great majority of the public will share its gratitude for the clear, courageous re-assertion of such sound principles by such a splendid group of patriotic American women."

Such words of praise by "The News-Sentinel" are indeed appreciated and they encourage us to continue our efforts to promote and perpetuate the fundamental law of our American Way of Life. It is upon organizations such as ours that our Government will come to depend more and more as time goes on. Let us be fortified with the courage, the stamina, the religion and ideals inherited from our Founding Fathers, that we may not be lacking when the crucial test comes. With the unity and accord of our members, we shall not fail.

Yours sincerely and faithfully,

May E. Talmadge

President General, D.A.R.

Women's Interests in This War

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

BRIGHT stars on the shield of this nation have been placed there by the service and fortitude of American women in times of crisis from the time of the Revolutionary struggle to the present war days.

Women of the Revolutionary period stood staunchly through long months and even years of uncertainty and lack of news. Martha Washington and other women leaders of that day did what they could to encourage, comfort and to lead the way along paths of war service. Of necessity their contacts and means of communications were very limited.

The women of the Revolution turned valiantly to the tasks at hand, tilling the fields and keeping the home fires burning and nursing the wounded. Many penned cheerful, encouraging letters to their men on the fighting front, in spite of the difficulties of colonial mail facilities. They concealed their worries from their men, as to how to procure food, shelter and clothing for the family with the provider away fighting the cause of liberty.

The nucleus of present war time Agencies and Bureaus of Information on the topics women are interested in in war time might be said to be traced back to those Revolutionary women who kept up the hearts and hopes of their sister women in every village and hamlet. Never before in the history of this nation have women been such an integral part of the great scheme of things as they are in this war. Their pleas to be told what to do and how to do it and also their queries as to facilities for food, health and general well being of their loved ones fighting the war are answered as clearly and concisely as militarily possible.

There is human understanding and a great desire for service exercised in the Women's Interests Section of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department which functions as an agency for giving women information about the Army, especially the conditions of physical and spiritual welfare of the men and women of the service.

This Women's Interests Section is under the direction of Miss Margaret Bannister, a gentle voiced Virginian, niece of Senator

Carter Glass, and daughter of Mrs. Blair Bannister, Assistant Treasurer of the United States. She is ready to answer why and how, to the hundred and one questions asked by women.

One of its most useful avenues of disseminating this information has been achieved through the Advisory Council composed of 36 American women's organizations including the D.A.R.

Regional conferences of the Advisory Council have been held in various sections of the country where leading women met with those who are directing the war and were frequently addressed by wives of ranking officers on matters of specific interest and as guidance to work and conduct of the wives, mothers and women relatives and friends of the members of men and women of the Army.

A summary of the interests of women has demonstrated at the regional meetings that American women are anxious to know about the Quartermaster Corps fighting housekeepers of the fighting men; the Corps of Chaplains who foster the basic teachings of the average home; the Medical Department which guards the health of the soldiers and is prepared to tend the battle-wounded; the Army Nurse Corps, which seconds the efforts of the physicians; the Morale Services Division with its concern for leisure hours of the enlisted men; and the Women's Army Corps, a chance for women to serve in the Army.

It might be said here that it would be hard to find an army officer, no matter how exalted his rank, who does not give serious thought to all these items which doubtless also disturb the sleep of thousands of American women.

For, to win this war, these generals know the American soldier must have the best of everything and the best treatment and that to keep a command as happy as possible is part of winning of the battles.

The great chain of women's organizations of this country has been utilized as a media for the dissemination of the knowledge on matters to the American woman. For these organizations penetrate to practically every community in the country.

The great proportion of American women have some kind of club or organization affiliation. So the Advisory Council was set up in October 1941 with representatives from the D. A. R. and 35 other women's organizations to serve in a liaison capacity between the army and millions of organized women and to utilize the combined facilities of the women's organizations for a clearing house of knowledge of the things the women want to know and their government is anxious to have them know.

Besides the regional conferences, the Advisory Council meets in Washington once a year. A second series of regional meetings is now being planned.

Miss Bannister and her assistants are hard at work all the time keeping the fact sheets and suggested club programs up to date on army questions of greatest concern to the women. Up to date these fact sheets have been related to

Prevention and Cure of Disease,
Care of the Battle Wounded,
Mental Health of U. S. Soldiers,
Reconditioning and Rehabilitation of
U. S. Soldiers,
The Education of United States Soldiers,
The Infantryman,
And the United States Soldier and His Religion.

The information sent out by the Women's Section of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations almost every day to the women and to the press to keep the women informed chronicles the women's war activities.

In after years these releases may well make a saga of the American woman's part in this war.

Suppose we could look back on as clear, an account of the heroism and service of women in other wars as is contained in the following release on Invasion Nurses:

"Army Nurses going into western Europe with the invasion forces have been trained to look for booby traps, to recognize their types when found, and to take proper precautions against any damaging results from these snares.

"Such training is one facet of a well-rounded program of field instruction given the members of the Army Nurse Corps assigned to the European Theater of Operations, after they reach England. Classes have been going forward for more than a year, each new group landing there being

taken to an English school for this orientation with active combat conditions, supplementing the bivouac experiences and 'hardening-up' processes through which the nurses are sent before leaving continental United States.

"Lessons in booby trap recognition are staged in the broad meadows surrounding the English classrooms. With slow and cautious steps, the nurses walk across the fields where are hidden imitation Axis mines, typical of those left behind by an enemy bent on impeding the advancing foe. At other times, they study the straw filled outlines of a dummy soldier to understand how the Germans conceal these traps under the bodies of their abandoned dead.

"Then, lectures are given describing various guises used for hiding explosive contrivances around a building—in a loaf of bread or in an old shoe. There are actual demonstrations in real packing boxes, showing the manner in which anti-tank mines are handled. Aircraft identification is another topic in the field instruction course, with the same models being used that taught thousands of the soldiers landing in the recent sortie into France.

"For the chief nurses of the Army hospitals and similar installations, conferences are held to discuss the problems confronting them in their administrative duties in a foreign country."

Or the one on a modern Molly Pitcher helper, working as a gun tester:

"The man who fires more bullets every day than most front-line soldiers are shooting in the invasion of Europe—the tester in the fire proofing room of Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey—has two women assistants.

"Loading hundreds of rifles and machine guns that are fired in rapid succession by the masculine tester is Mrs. Ora Johnson, wife of a soldier in a Quartermaster unit in Northern Ireland. Her associate, who checks the performance of every rifle and machine gun fired, is Miss Marie Markane who has a brother with a tank battalion in England."

What a lesson in understanding women in other wars might have had in the travel by proxy with husbands, brothers and sweethearts, arranged by the War Department explained as follows:

"Travel by proxy around the world with their husbands, brothers, sweethearts, and

friends in the Army is the objective of a six weeks lecture course undertaken by a group of civilian women employees of the War Department in Washington, D. C.

"Two evenings a week, these workers join those from many other Federal agencies to learn about the people, culture, geography and history of the countries where American troops are stationed.

"Your soldier will have no reason to feel that, in this war experience, he has grown and you have not," the announcement of the opening of the lectures points out as the reason the folks at home should study about the lands where fighting is under way. Prominent Washington personalities identified with the nations under discussion have been invited to address the class."

Many mothers will smile over the story as told by the Women's Interest Section of "The Eternal Boy":

"Mothers accustomed to searching Johnnie's pockets before the corduroys go into the washing machine will not be surprised to learn that the Army post laundry follows the same procedure. The small boy's love of stuffed pockets carries over into his life in Army barracks, as attested by laundry officers at Camp Atterbury, Indiana."

What a world of information as to the women of World War II posterity will be able to gleam from the following release:

"Designed to tempt the woman ordnance worker and her contemporary on other War Department production lines to report for work in safety shoes, revised standards for this type of footwear have been adopted by the Army Service Forces, the War Department has announced.

"Offering greater latitude for individual choice in style as well as greater safety protection, the shoes are of four varieties—all constructed along simple tailored lines, in a russet color, with Cuban heels.

"The women's safety toe oxford is for general all purpose plant use, the high shoe is primarily for welding and similar operations, the non-sparking shoe is planned to safeguard the worker against sparking hazards, and the conductive oxford is intended primarily to dissipate the static electricity that might be accumulated in the body of the wearer.

"More than 42 per cent of the workers in the 1600 installations operated by the

Army Service Forces are women, according to Colonel E. R. Grannis, Chief, Accident Prevention Section, Office of the Provost Marshal General. Colonel Grannis is chairman of the protective occupational footwear committee of the American Standards Association which is charged with the technical development of standards for safety shoes for both men and women.

"Women ordnance workers and their sister mechanics have been accustomed to choose their footwear from the world's best style market," explains Colonel Grannis. "Within the limits of the war effort we have attempted to meet these preferences while providing adequate protection, thus encouraging maximum use of this important safety equipment."

Our descendants will also be able to know that civilian women did their part for the Army as well as the WAC when they read:

"This is a mark of respect to a lady for faithful service to her country, said Lieutenant Colonel Walter B. Linn, Commanding Officer at Camp Wolters, Texas in presenting one of the War Department's highest civilian awards to Mrs. Vera Charlotte Farley. This was a small blue ribbon mounted as a brooch and carrying the blue star on white background of the Army Service Forces, the whole edged with a tiny white border. A certificate of commendation was also presented.

"For twenty years Mrs. Farley has worked as a civilian at two Army installations, the other being Fort Sill, Oklahoma."

And the following revealing paragraphs about women's work in arsenals in World War II will make good reading for our grand children and great-grand children:

"Working under a service flag with 150 stars representing men whose jobs they now hold, women are reclaiming the damaged rifle stocks sent back from combat zones to Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, New Jersey. The use of these stocks for litters to carry the wounded or as a prop to break a fall to prone position causes them to become impaired, even though they are made of the choicest American walnut.

"The women do the disassembling of the rifles when they are returned, the rubbing down of the wood to work out the oil, and the inserting of the new pieces of walnut wood into the old stocks."

Members of the Women's Advisory Coun-

cil and the organizations they represent have done a real job in support of the WAC. Many of them have inspected the various WAC Training Centers so that they can see for themselves and can tell other mothers just how well the Army is training and safeguarding their daughters for this important service at home and overseas.

The Advisory Council aided in the All States recruiting program in the fall of 1943.

The consequences of careless conversation have been pointed out. A "Code of Wartime Conversation" was prepared in the Section and distributed widely through women's organizations. It is a short guide to the subjects which may be discussed with propriety. It emphasizes the importance of avoiding those topics which may furnish aid or comfort to the enemy.

The use of V-Mail when writing to men overseas has been encouraged, and new mail regulations and rules for mailing packages, dates for Christmas mailing, et cetera, are made available.

Attention has been devoted to the work of the Army Nurse Corps, whose duty it is to care for sick and wounded soldiers. The part which they play in the recovery of American soldiers far from home is a

source of great comfort to the wives, mothers, and sisters of those men.

Food conservation measures in the Army have been explained to women in detail, enabling them to understand better the gigantic task of supplying food to an Army. They have been told of the strict conservation methods used in every mess hall. Overseas rations have been fully described.

Benefits and privileges of soldiers' dependents have been of constant interest to women. The Office of Dependency Benefits, the Maternal and Child Care Program, the Legal Assistance Branch of the Judge Advocate General's Office, are familiar to every *Bulletin* reader.

The adjustment of the man returned to civilian life from the Army is of primary importance and the Women's Interests Section has revealed to Advisory Council members all steps taken by the Army to make this adjustment simple and constructive. The problem of how parents and relatives should receive the man who returns wounded is taken up in the release "The Psychological Approach to War Casualties," by Major Walter C. Barton, which has been distributed widely. The newly set up Separation Centers have been described, and all information pertaining to discharged men is communicated to the Advisory Council as soon as received.



D. A. R. National War Projects Fund

THE D. A. R. National War Projects Fund is being continued and emphasized as heretofore, in accordance with resolution adopted at the 53rd Continental Congress. The Blood Plasma Fund which previously was included in the War Projects Fund is no longer being emphasized since the American Red Cross advises us there is no further need for the continued purchase of Blood Plasma Equipment at this time.

The promotion of this War Projects Fund will be continued by voluntary contributions from members, under supervision and responsibility of Chapter Regents and Chapter Treasurers, augmented by advice and suggestions from the National Chairman of this Special Committee, Mrs. Siegfried Roebbling, 180 West State St., Trenton, N. J.

Service and Defense

The Floating Library

ALICE S. HOWARD

Founder and President, American Merchant Marine Library Association

IN these tremendous days 182 ships of 369,648 tonnage are being built in American shipyards. As each one goes into service she will be boarded by a Dispatch Agent of the American Merchant Marine Library Association who will place a new library and make the necessary arrangements for its care. Also he will leave a package of fifty or more magazines.

Each green chest contains a library of forty carefully chosen books and, if a ship is going on a very long voyage or has a large crew, she will be provided with several. She may exchange them in a far away port with some other merchant ship sailing under the American flag, but ordinarily she will wait until visiting one of the seven ports in the United States where the A.M.M.L.A. has branch offices.

There will be books for those who read for fun and for those interested in more serious reading and study. Dispatch Agents visiting the ships stand as "readers' advisers" to seamen, just as librarians do for us who use large public libraries on shore. Some men want technical books pertaining to the business of the ship—navigation, seamanship, engineering and radio but others, dreaming of the day when they can retire to the peaceful countryside and farm, ask for books on chicken raising or the planting of berries.

Each of our libraries contains vital literature on health, provided by the U. S. Public Health Service, the "Manual of the United States" provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution in several different languages, a Bible, provided by the American Bible Society, a bound volume of *Reader's Digests*, gift of the editor, and a copy of "The Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leave." The publication and distribution of this Handbook has become one of the important services of the Association. It is a pocket-sized directory now in its sixth edition and gives information about 440 ports in 95 countries and 46 islands. It is invaluable to seamen and recently the Maritime Commission purchased 800 copies to give to graduates of the merchant marine

schools and training ships. The book opens with an introduction by William McFee which is followed by information on Medical Service via Radio, U. S. Public Health Service, Foreign Exchange Tables, Glossary of Common Words and Phrases in English, Italian, German and Spanish, also a page of useful information.

The ports follow in alphabetical order and under each is given the population, inexpensive hotels, seamen's homes, people interested in seamen (if any), seamen's banks, seamen's agencies, legal aid, hospitals, venereal disease clinics, physicians, dentists, laundries, amusements, points of interest, excursions, American and British Consuls.

This mass of information is contained in a flexible-covered book of 335 pages and is made to fit the pocket of a sailor's dungarees. It is his safeguard especially in foreign ports—guiding him to clean living quarters and decent company, or to whatever else he may need. Without it he may fall prey to the harpies awaiting him on the water front. The Handbook is sold post paid to any country for fifty cents—a price which barely covers the cost of printing.

There can be no greater testimony from the seamen for our library service than their help in its financial support. They pour into our treasury some thousands of little contributions each year which amount to between thirty-five hundred and four thousand dollars. This is in spite of the fact that ours is a free service.

In addition to placing libraries on ships we encourage seamen to come to the library to look for the books they want. We consider this an extremely important part of the work, and through it we are able to help the seaman who is most interested in helping himself.

Our Association has no reading rooms, this being left to the many fine organizations who meet the seamen's needs on shore; the A.M.M.L.A. takes care of reading needs at sea and far from home. The importance of reading matter is realized when one remembers that seamen are four

hours on duty and eight hours off. The remaining sixteen are spent sleeping and eating and amusing themselves as best they can without the diversions available to nearly all working men on shore—daily papers, the movies, radio, family and friends. No wonder they are said to be the greatest readers of all working men, and yet, ironically, they are deprived of public library privileges because of their calling.

It is for this reason that many call our Association the "Public Library of the High Seas." Its history dates back to the World War when as Chief of the Social Service Bureau of the Recruiting Service, of the U. S. Shipping Board, I was impressed with the urgent needs of the personnel of our new merchant marine for good reading matter. From a small pile of books donated for the boys in training, there grew the greatest traveling library in the world.

The organization is national and non-sectarian and supported by voluntary contributions which come from the general public, the shipowners and the seamen; it was chartered in New York in 1921.

The headquarters of the Association are

in New York, and active on the Board of Trustees are prominent shipping men, phil-anthropists and librarians. The activities of the trustees are supplemented by many committees in different parts of the country and their "Book Weeks." Four million books and five million magazines have traveled around the world.

At present approximately 3,000 seamen are registered borrowers and during the past year they have taken out over 7,000 books. Recently our trained librarian, Herbert L. Howe, who knows the sea and seamen from his own experiences in serving before the mast, made a study of the subject matter of the 7,000 books borrowed, and prepared a chart. It is a most interesting answer to the question frequently asked, "What do seamen read?"

Light fiction is in the lead followed by significant fiction, marine engineering, mystery stories, seamanship, history, navigation, western stories, sea stories, travel, maritime books, social sciences, literature, psychology, and standard books of instruction.

Records Become History

"RECORDS kept with meticulous care become history," warns Miss Bertha Beal, regent of the Nodaway County Chapter of the D. A. R.

Miss Beal knows for when Chilton Robinson, chairman of the Third Victory War Loan Drive, asked to borrow the Chapter flag to use in the Victory Headquarters, he asked for a note concerning its history to be attached to the pedestal. The Regent called past regents living in the town and many other members but to no avail—no one knew from whence came the flag.

So armed with pencil and notebook, the Regent went to find the old scrap books and minutes of the meetings of the chapter. She found no mention in scrap books and in minutes. The only note concerning a flag was the entrance in the minutes of March 5, 1921, that at the home of Mrs. J. A. Ford a motion carried that "a bill to Knox Jitney of 50 cents for carrying the flag presented by Mrs. Montgomery be allowed."

No doubt but that other regents and other persons find it just as difficult to secure reliable information concerning events of the community life of the town. Other organizations might find it possible to hide under the excuse of private affairs but the D. A. R. must accept the blame for not recording history.

Too many times those interested in assembling facts regarding the happenings of the immediate homeland find themselves up against a blank wall. Too often one says the scrap book or the files of the local paper will tell the story . . . but on some days the story that fits the space finds its way into the evening edition which means that the story of the D. A. R. meeting does not make the paper or perhaps only the first paragraph gets in . . . and not all chapter reports contain a resume of events in the first paragraph.

So may we be reminded of Miss Beal's advice, "Keep meticulous records . . . they make history."

Thank You Letter

HERE is an appreciative letter from the commanding officer of a LCI boat sponsored by the D. A. R.

Fleet Postoffice.

Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR FRIENDS:

As Commanding Officer of the newly commissioned ship LCI—it devolves upon me to express to you, on behalf of the ship's company, our joy when we learned that you are the sponsors of our ship.

We have experienced a great thrill in starting our ship on her career. Already she has personality. She is a good ship and we are proud of her.

Our crew of twenty-five men and four officers

are, with the exception of a few, just starting our careers in active service.

Most of the men are very young. Many are away from home for the first time. We all have much to learn.

I am very happy to have such a fine crew because in spite of their youth and bewilderment they have spirit and courage and loyalty. It is obvious that each man is doing his utmost to make this ship an efficient and effective addition to the Amphibious Forces of the Navy and I am confident that this goal will be reached.

Please accept our gratitude to you for sponsoring our ship.

We will do our best to make our ship one of which you may justly be proud.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. TYLER,
Lieutenant (j.g.) USNA.

Prize Winner

A SIGNAL honor has come to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and to the National Defense Committee, through the award of first prize to Pauline May Oakes, by the Professional Writers' Club of Washington, D. C., for the best published feature article appearing during 1943.

The prize winning article, entitled "O'er the Ramparts We Watch," was published in the August 1943 number of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

The National Defense Committee furnished material for exhibit boards and thousands of leaflets which were used as text books.

Library of Congress Possesses Jefferson Papers

"THE richest treasure house of information ever left by a single man"—as the papers of Thomas Jefferson have been described by Gilbert Chinard—soon will be available in the form of microfilm copies in 12 widely separate centers of research besides the Library of Congress, Luther H. Evans, Acting Librarian of Congress, announced recently.

The Library of Congress possesses the major portion of the original Jefferson papers which survive, and its entire collection is being microfilmed in response to numerous requests that copies be made available to other institutions. The work of microfilming, which is being done by the Library's Photoduplication Service, probably will be completed by the end of July.

It is estimated that the Library of Congress collection, in 236 folio volumes, totals about 65,000 pages. When com-

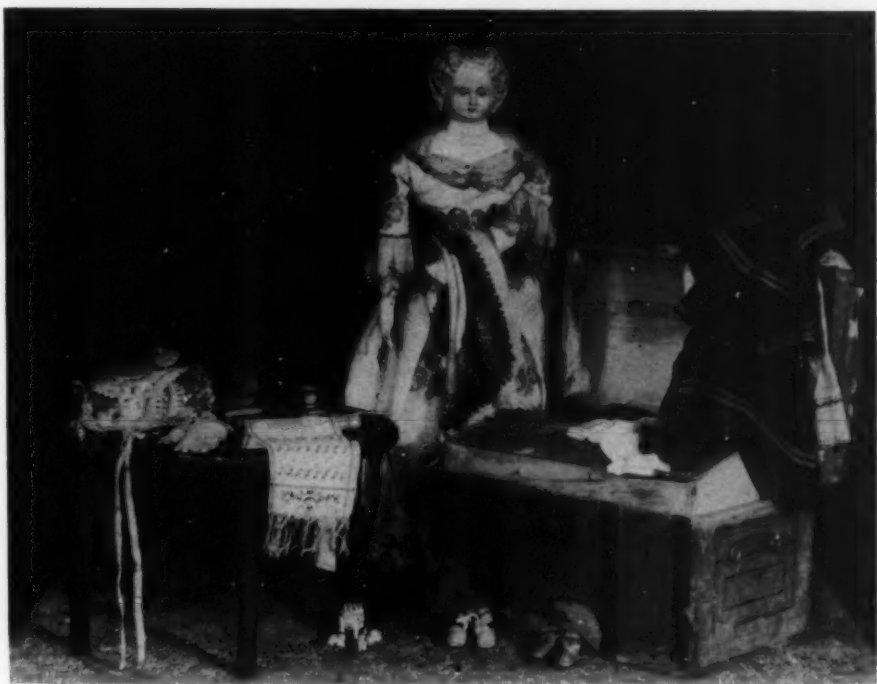
pleted, the microfilm copy will comprise about 80 reels, of 100 feet each. Twelve institutions have already ordered complete microfilm copies, and other libraries and interested individuals also may obtain positive prints on microfilm from the Library's negative at \$425 a set.

An important by-product of the microfilming will be the complete recataloging of the Library's Jefferson papers according to the best modern practice and in the light of the fullest recent scholarship. The papers previously had not been fully cataloged, and the Library is preparing descriptive material to accompany the microfilm reproductions. This editorial work is being done for the Library by Mrs. Helen Bullock, former Archivist of Colonial Williamsburg and now a member of the Library of Congress staff. Mrs. Bullock is utilizing in her work the results of the

(Continued on page 496)

Treasures of Our Museum

BY ROSALIND WRIGHT
Museum Director



THIS is "Helen", first of the two Greiner dolls presented to our Museum. She has joined the doll family in the Children's Attic (New Hampshire Room) and is shown here as if unpacking after her long trip from Kansas—for she came to us from Mrs. Garland Ferrell, Museum Chairman of that state, in response to the Curator General's letter listing gifts particularly desired by the Museum.

We have a fine collection of dolls but lacking was that collector's item, "a Greiner"—an example of the first doll to be patented in the United States and made by Ludwig Greiner of Philadelphia. He took out his patent in 1858 but it is quite likely that he was making dolls before then as he was listed in the 1840 Philadelphia Directory as "Toy Man". No doubt he came from Germany where composition or papier mache doll heads began to be made about 1810. The discovery of this cheap, easily molded material (paper pulp mixed with glue, chalk, etc.) was of greatest importance to the doll industry since it led to the widespread production of low-priced doll heads heretofore made of wax, wood and china.

It was Greiner who reinforced the papier mache molded heads with a backing of muslin to prevent breakage and his method is explained in

his patent paper which also gives his own "recipe" for papier mache preparation. This muslin lining may be felt inside of dolls' heads and is a means of identification though the dolls may be recognized easily by the label, pasted between shoulders, printed with maker's name and the 1858 date which later reads "Pat. Ext. 1872".

Greiner dolls were made over a period of twenty years and often outlasted their mistresses. The heads vary in size and were glued to home-made bodies which had cloth, leather or wooden hands and feet. "Helen" is an excellent type of Greiner head with her placid expression and neatly parted hair; she is a blue eyed blonde and measures 28 inches in height.

Our second Greiner doll came to us this spring from Colonel Andrew Donnelly Chapter and its Regent, Mrs. Paul Jones (West Virginia), and this example is dark haired and smaller—both dolls bear their original labels. We owe our information about this type of doll to Janet Johl whose book, "The Fascinating Story of Dolls," was also a Kansas gift (Mrs. Robert Foulston, Regent Eunice Sterling Chapter). Miss Johl's new book, now in press, makes reference to the D.A.R. dolls and shows a photograph of one of them.

State Regents' Pages



MRS. ARNO BALD
STATE REGENT OF NEBRASKA



MRS. WILLIAM J. ATKINSON
STATE REGENT OF NEVADA

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA DAUGHTERS are well aware that their heritage requires of them concrete expressions of patriotism, as is being proved by their services to the men in the armed forces—near their homes or thru Red Cross, by buying bonds and thru the Blood Plasma fund.

Half of the chapters in this state of vast prairie spaces are giving direct personal service to men located at Air Bases near their communities: space will not permit a listing of the many ways they find to help our men in uniform. A roster of Volunteer Red Cross committees will show that we have active workers giving leadership, also hours of sewing, nursing, driving, etc., etc.

Nebraska Daughters, old and young, are buying bonds and stamps, and are selling bonds and stamps at chapter meetings, in the stores or by house to house canvas. And before Continental Congress reconvenes our Blood Plasma fund will be not far short of 300 per cent per membership.

These are the "extras" that have been our war contribution; at our meetings we continue to build up our National Society through the work of its well established committees.

ALICE NEWTON BALD
(Mrs. Arno),
Nebraska Regent.

NEVADA

NEVADA, the sixth largest state in the Union, is the most sparsely populated. Only 5 per cent of the area is privately owned. There are but two cities having a population exceeding 25,000. The re-

maining population is scattered in widely separated communities where mining and agriculture are the principal industries.

Because of the foregoing, our organization has but one chapter in the state, Nevada

Sagebrush Chapter, now having eighty-one members.

Our two major projects this year are the Blood Plasma, with generous contributions from the members to be sent to the Treasurer-General later, and the Seeing Eye Dog Fund, the project of our Juniors—a small but active group of twelve members—who have already sent a \$100.00 check to the Treasurer-General for said fund (their secondary enterprise being Buddy Bags). Chapter members work in all activities of

the Red Cross, and furnish refreshments monthly to the USO. At Thanksgiving, a sizable donation was sent to Angel Island and a contribution to the English Nursery School. Christmas baskets were provided for needy local Indians. All other committees are functioning as efficiently as could be expected with our limited membership.

FRANCES B. ATKINSON
(Mrs. William J.),
Nevada State Regent.



Music Built on Folk Tunes

BY JULIA D. HEAUME

IN this period of strife and worry, what could be more uplifting for our hearts and minds than good music and especially songs which reflect the character of our countrymen and their background? Many new and stirring war songs have been written but when one hears the old folk-songs he takes on new courage and added faith that our way of life will survive.

Songs of our Southern mountains—of the great Western country—of our Northern States and of those used in the early days in New England, bring to mind the sturdiness and the reverence needed to keep this country—America. Negro spirituals, sung from the depths of negro hearts, lift us out of this earth and revive our faith.

Folk-songs are the true expression of our innermost feelings, set to music and caught from the deepness of the forests—from the growing fields—from the great wide open

plains. Often one can detect a bird's call intermingled with the sighing of the winds or the roll of thunder. Music is the universal language understood by savage and educated alike, and even though the words may not be clear, man easily grasps the significance of the melody. Nothing is more interesting for a Chapter program, than an entire afternoon of folk-songs. Try it and believe me, you will leave uplifted in spirit and convinced anew that nothing can destroy a people whose hearts are so full of the glory of music.

May we as true Daughters of the American Revolution, ever remember the lowly origin of these folk-songs and ever be grateful that we too are descended from lowly folk who placed above everything else in life, reverence for God and love of homeland and expressed these in songs.



New Museum Accessions

THE Museum announces a showing of "Recent Accessions"—a cross section of the great variety of gifts presented during the past year. This exhibit is supplement-

tary to the "Silver and Early Metalcrafts" Exhibition which continues through September. The exhibition of "Old Glass" opens on October 16.

Half Forgotten Romances of American History

Mary Ball—Augustine Washington

By ELISABETH E. POE

LAFAYETTE once said of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington: "She is the one woman worthy to be called a Roman matron."

History re-echoes this tribute. During the bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington much was said of his mother and many pious pilgrimages made to the quaint city of Fredericksburg to view the stately shaft of white the grateful women of America had raised to the "Mother of Washington" as its simple inscription informs the passer by.

To many as they walk the historic streets of Fredericksburg must come visions of the days when Mary Ball Washington, serene in her widowhood and the fame of her greatest son, was a neighbor, friend and good counsellor to the colonial folk thereabouts.

They saw her picturesque home with its priceless relics of its former owner, that home which was the scene of one of the most poignant incidents in American history when, in April, 1789, George Washington, en route to New York to assume the leadership of the new nation, came to receive a dying mother's blessing on his new endeavors for God and country. Eighty one years old Mary Ball Washington was gazing across the horizon that divides life and death and longing for the peace on the other side of that faint line.

Washington told his mother of the new honors which had come to him and how he had come to bid her an affectionate farewell. She interrupted him gently with these words, so it is said: "You will see my face no more. My great age and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals warn me that I shall not be long for this world. But go, George. Fulfill the high duties which Heaven appears to assign you. Go, my son; and may Heaven's and a mother's blessing always attend you!" And it is recorded that Washing-

ton's stoic calm broke down at these words and he left her presence with tear-blinded eyes.

Such visions are the human side of history. Somehow it makes us come nearer to the great to hear the homely, everyday things about them; their taste; their loves and even their hates. "The divinity that doth hedge about a king" is a very transparent fabric, after all. Often, when torn aside by what seems to be the rude hands of matter of fact, it displays still more royalty.

Robert Burns, one of the wisest philosophers, once said: "The rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a' that." True, Robbie, but back of a man must be, if not distinguished parentage, at least the clean and honorable lives of ancestors, who knew that proudest of human titles: "Honest men."

It was a far cry back through the years from that Fredericksburg cottage in 1789 to the days when Mary Ball had been the "Rose of Epping Forest," a sweet faced, high spirited Virginia maiden of the eighteenth century, courted and admired.

Behind her were sturdy Virginia pioneers, there since 1650, of good family in the homeland of England. Her father Joseph Ball rejoiced in 1706 when his good wife presented him with a lovely little daughter they named "Mary." Four years later Governor Spotswood made him a colonel. The next year he died, leaving his little daughter four hundred acres of good Rappahannock river land in Richmond county.

The heiress was still of too tender an age to appreciate the generous thought of her father. The widow saw to it that little Mary was versed in all the fine arts of a gentlewoman of the period—knowledge of the Catechism, how to curtsy; how to dance the minuet; embroider; paint and sew a fine seam. As for learning itself, why Mary Ball misspelled all of her life

—as a lady should—and found her chief literary delight in the novel of the moment which came with one's best gowns from far away London town.

As she grew into womanhood the suitors gathered about eager to wear the Rose of Epping Forest in their hearts. But she would have none of them, she was waiting for the Prince who was to come for her.

Other changes were in store for her, first, however.

Just as she reached her majority her mother died and she was sent to London to live with her brother Joseph. What an adventure this for the little Virginia maid.

On arrival she found that the English gentlemen were most eager to win the heart of a "forest princess," as they fondly called her. But her heart was in far away Virginia and she refused them all, titled and untitled alike. Her good relatives must have feared at times that she might remain a spinster, although not one through necessity.

Out of Virginia was to come the man who would win her heart in that distant land. He was Augustine Washington, scion of a distinguished English family whose immediate ancestors had found their way to the New World. The Washingtons in England and the Washingtons in Virginia were people of distinction and achievement. Augustine Washington was a planter by profession, but he shared the love of good reading, common to his class in the Old Dominion at that time. Books were regarded with real care as the splendidly bound volumes which have been preserved for us attest. In the mansion of Virginia were several private libraries of quite respectable size. Fifteen hundred volumes were possessed by Robert Carter, many of them in Latin, Greek and some in French, while at Westover, Byrd revelled in his collection of more than 4,000, greater than any other in the colonies except that owned by John Adams of Massachusetts.

Augustine Washington was a widower, having married, and lost a wife who left him two fine sons. His grandfather in England died and left Augustine his estate and he had come from Virginia with his boys to settle the estate.

Bright eyes smiled on him. The romance of the New World from whence the

fascinating stranger had come laid its charm upon feminine England. The frozen heart of Augustine Washington was adamant to every overture. Then, suddenly, across the ballroom floor he looked into the black eyes of Mary Ball and his resolutions to remain single melted away as snow before sunshine.

There was an immediate interest in him on Mary's part. Was he not from her beloved Virginia and knew her kinsfolk and friends and all the dear delights of home? Meeting him was like going home to her lonely heart. They met again and again. Soon Mary Ball began to feel that perhaps single blessedness was not the most desirable thing on earth after all.

When, in addition, marriage meant a return to Virginia, is there any wonder that when, with deference and courtly words, Colonel Augustine Washington pressed his suit, Miss Mary dropped a curtsy and said: "Yes, and thank you, sir."

There was a wonderful wedding on March 6, 1730, but historians differ as to whether this took place in London or in Virginia after Mary's return there. Anyway we may infer that Lawrence and Augustine Washington 2nd, his sons by an earlier marriage, were present and no doubt had a wonderful time at the wedding feast, eating themselves into the doctor's hands, according to the best method of small boys from time immemorial.

Wakefield, the Colonel's home on Pope's Creek, awaited the bride. The sleepy Potomac rolled by almost to its very doors; it was spring and Virginia, and in her loving new husband and homeland Mary Ball was indeed content.

One of the treasures Mary Ball Washington brought to her new home with her was her portrait painted in London by Middleton. It is due to this portrait that the present generation can visualize her in her youth. It shows her as a handsome, young woman, with a very strong and sweet face displaying even in those early years that strength of character and purpose that proved that Augustine Washington had chosen wisely again.

Joseph Dillaway Sawyer, an outstanding biographer of George Washington, speaking of his mother, remarked: "It can hardly be doubted that George Washington inherited many sterling qualities from his mother; among them poise, courage,

indomitable persistence, rigid adherence to the principles of honor and justice, and an abiding belief in the power, wisdom and goodness of God. Perhaps, too, a tendency to serious meditation which sometimes approached melancholy. Punctuality, which was another of his distinguishing traits, was equally his mother's. It is still spoken of in Fredericksburg that the neighbors set their clocks on Sunday mornings when they saw Mrs. Washington pass on her way to Church."

On February 11 (old calendar) her first born, George Washington, was born at Wakefield, lusty of voice and with a prodigious appetite for such a small person. Five children, in all, came to her and her romance with Augustine Washington deepened with the years. Wakefield burned to the ground in 1735 and the family moved to "Pine Groves" or the Ferry Farm, an estate across from Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock. Thus two of Virginia's famous rivers were connected with the boyhood of Washington.

It was a happy life at Ferry Farm until, in 1743, Augustine Washington died, and the sweet romance was over. George was only 11 years old at the time. But he determined, so far as he could, to fill his father's place in help and counsel to his mother. This resolve he never broke. To the day of her death he treated her with respect and tenderness. She did not live with him at Mount Vernon, for she held to the theory, also shared by him, that two families cannot reside in peace under the same roof tree.

Every comfort was hers and her joy in her son's achievements was thorough and deep. She fol-

lowed his career with intense interest. In her little Fredericksburg cottage she would sit and dream of the boyhood days of the man who had now become so great.

Her tenderest thoughts must have been for Augustine Washington, her lover of yesterday. Until her eyes closed in death on August 25, 1789, she remembered his ardent wooing and the rich wealth of his mature love which he had lavished so freely on the Rose of Epping Forest.

Surely her countrymen cannot fail in renewed tribute to her who gave to it its man of destiny in the nation's darkest hours.



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State Conferences

NORTH CAROLINA

THE different phases of work for National Defense were stressed throughout the meeting of the 44th Annual Conference of North Carolina Daughters, which was held in the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, March 1-2. A luncheon in honor of the Executive Board was given by the Raleigh Woman's Club on Wednesday preceding the formal opening.

Chapters of the Sixth District—Mrs. E. A. Branch of Raleigh, Director—were hostesses. The State Regent, Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., of Charlotte, presided at all sessions. Special guests of the Conference were Mrs. Robert Abernathy of Florida, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow of New Jersey, Mrs. Dixie Colton Herrin of New York and Mississippi, and Mrs. George Hamilton Stapp of Maryland.

An outstanding feature of the opening session was the presentation of the Good Citizenship Pilgrims. Miss Rosemary Herman of Waynesville was announced State Winner and was given a \$100 Defense Bond.

An impressive Memorial Service was held for the 30 Daughters who had passed away during the year. This service was presided over by Mrs. R. T. Fountain, State Chaplain. Mrs. R. L. McMillan of Raleigh read a beautiful tribute to the memory of the departed members.

Mrs. J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina's First Lady, was hostess at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday afternoon in honor of the delegates to the Conference.

The evening session was marked by the presence of the beloved President-General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, who was introduced by Mrs. Joseph S. Silversteen, Vice-President General. Her address stressed the part the Daughters are playing in National Defense and the influence of prayer

in the lives of our men in the armed forces.

Mrs. R. G. Spratt of Charlotte, State Chairman of National Defense, gave her report and presented service ribbons to the Daughters present who had done 750 hours or more of volunteer war service.

Mrs. C. Wayne Spencer of Wilmington, State Chairman of Red Cross, gave the marvelous record of the Red Cross work done by the Daughters, and read a list of War Mothers having three or more sons in the service. Decorations were pinned on those present.

The Pages' Ball followed the evening session. Miss Lula Ann Kernodle of Raleigh and Burlington was Chairman of Pages.

Thursday morning's session was preceded by the State Officers' Club breakfast, presided over by the President, Mrs. Eugene Norfleet Davis.

An outstanding feature of the morning was a very informative address on Blood Plasma by Col. James M. Troutt of the U. S. A. Medical Corps, post surgeon, Camp Butner.

The remainder of the Conference was given over to routine business, mostly reports of chairmen, and the war activities of chapters as enumerated by the regents. All chapters reported major emphasis on national defense.

A luncheon Thursday was in honor of the Conference delegates.

The following officers were elected: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Walton V. Byers of Durham (to succeed Mrs. B. Braxton Jones, resigned); Mrs. Louis C. Stephens of Dunn, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Hubert C. Patterson of Albemarle, Registrar; Mrs. George P. Dillard of Draper, Librarian.

The Conference closed with the customary singing of "God Be with You Till We Meet Again," and the retiring of the colors.

MAY M. MACPHERSON

(Mrs. Samuel Hinsdale MacPherson),
Retiring State Recording Secretary.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Art and Music of the First Americans

BY JENE STARKE MCKEE

A MESSENGER from the far west, north, east and south representing the wants and needs of the American Indians on our reservations has a message for all from these first Americans.

This time of year when spring is on the way and the sun is bright and the housekeepers begin to say,—“It is about time for house cleaning”—you are making just such plans, and maybe are already cleaning a closet, preparing for a later spring tear up. Have you found, away back on the closet shelf a little box that has been carefully put away, put away and forgotten as to contents? You casually open it and there you find the beads that your daughter wore before she went to college, and some ropes of white and blue small beads that you had when a girl and in the bottom of the box seed beads taken from an old evening dress long since forgotten. You wonder why you have kept them and just what you will do with them. Well, that is why we greet you today as a messenger from the far west, north, east and south, we have a story to tell.

When Captain John Smith came to this country in 1608 he included among the colonists which he brought with him, eight Polish and Dutch glass workers. These men set up a crude furnace in the woods about a mile from the struggling settlement of James Town. These pioneers made glass and china beads, finding the sand a very good quality for the purpose. They traded these beads to the Indians for food. After a while this currency became inflated and the colonists shipped beads to England at less than ceiling prices. So, as history tells us, the first factory erected on United States soil made glass and china beads, and this was our country's first effort to export manufactured goods.

The history of the bead in connection with our American Indian has become most interesting as it has an artistic development all its own. Privileged to examine some museum pieces today, one will find that the older Indians executed the most skillful handwork with the tiny china beads on a hide foundation. The work of the modern Indian is not so skill-

ful, as the older natives stitched each bead separately while the worker of today places a number of beads on a needle before sewing to the material. The result is a different effect and the finished product is not so durable.

Taking the moccasin for an example we find that its development is interesting. When the Indians began to decorate moccasins with beads, we find that some were beaded on the soles in a prayer design. It is said that these were made especially for a person who was ill or not expected to live. The designs used had some special meaning, something in the life of the Indian tribe or clan. This is only one phase of his creative art.

The beaded work is used for jewelry, on clothing, belts, bags, purses and beaded bands, to tobacco pouches, knife cases, handles of tomahawks; in fact, most everything they made was trimmed in beads. Travelers on the Santa Fe find the Indian women from the Mohave tribe selling their beaded work at the Needles station. However, not all tribes do bead work, for some have their own art work such as weaving, silver smithing, pottery, or basket weaving . . . each art is fascinating in its workmanship and design. We the later Americans are just beginning to appreciate the culture and the art of the American Indian. Members of D. A. R. Chapters and their friends have donated beads to supply the need of the Indians so they can continue their art work, can make articles to sell for livelihood and can teach their children their own art in their schools and orphanages; and can use the beads for occupational therapy in their hospitals. This is particularly helpful since the curtailment of manufactured beads by the government has made it increasingly difficult for Indian tribes to buy beads on the scale necessary for their work.

The three fundamental objects of D. A. R. are activities to promote patriotism, to advance education and to preserve historical facts. As the Indian has been in this country for over ten thousand years we feel justified in regarding the red man of historical interest. Loyalty shown to his

country in the last World War and in this present war . . . leaves no doubt as to his patriotism.

There are over 400,000 American Indians citizens of the United States and of this number there are at the present writing well over 30,000 serving in our armed forces, mostly volunteers. These men are fearless trained warriors and have a language all their own which is very valuable in no man's land today because it is a language which our enemies are not trained to use.

To help the labor shortage Indian women are trying to fill the places of men who have gone to war. Even little children are helping to fill the ranks left vacant by the war emergency. As has been done for many years, the D. A. R. will continue to send scholarships, books and all possible aid to children and adults in schools and orphanages. To assist in extended education is our aim. To help orphans and the needy to become good citizens is to serve our country. This is our goal.

It has been our privilege to contact different tribes in the interest of research pertaining to their music. It has been a happy experience to find and to know the soul of our American Indian. A lovely song is recorded from the Zuni Tribe, Cliffdwellers living not far from the petrified forests. The story is about a young brave who weaves his bridal blanket telling the story of his love in color and design. It must be midnight and full moon for the ceremony. Throwing his blanket over his shoulders he nears the home of the maiden of his choice singing his own love song to her. Perhaps he plays the love melody on his Indian flute or flageonette, an instrument that sounds much like our modern clarinet. If she throws gifts from her window made of silver or beads, he is encouraged and comes nearer still singing or playing his love song. When he reaches the door she steps out and they both walk away neath the same blanket. This song and blanket always signifies

their love, in their home, as long as they live. If the maiden does not love the brave she will throw no gifts to encourage him and he goes away with a sad heart.

Song . . . "Oh what happiness, how delightful, when together we neath one blanket walk. We together neath one blanket walk, walk."

Characteristically the songs are very short and repeated many times in a ceremony.

From the Hopi Tribe comes the Indian lullaby song, "Bye-Bye my Baby". The baby rests snugly in a cradle on the mother's back. While singing her songs, the mother sits on the floor rocking back and forth, back and forth.

Translation . . . "In the trail the beetles on each others backs are sleeping, so on mine, my baby, thou art sleeping."

There is an old Navajo saying, "I know this much little singer, there are secrets we cannot name, songs we cannot hear, and words we must not speak." So it is with all Indians, they do not like to give away their ceremonials . . . stories and music, unless the interpreter persuades them that the material will be used for the government or for educational research work of some kind.

The Navajo songs which a visitor may hear at Grand Canyon are sung in the peculiar 5/4 rhythm much used by the American Indians. They are sung to the accompaniment of tom toms and in the Navajo language. They are sung by Navajo men who are there to sing their songs for the white man and his enjoyment, if the white man deigns to hear.

FOR THE FILING AND LENDING BUREAU.

Records of "Art and Music of the American Indians" with additional music were made for broadcasting and home recorder by Maude E. Titus, vocalist of Indianapolis, in collaboration with Jene Starks McKee, Indiana State Chairman of the American Indians Committee.

St. John's Church of Elizabeth, New Jersey

BY LOUISE RICHARDS FIELD

INTERESTING events of historical significance, such as the founding in England of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Foreign Parts incorporated in 1701 under Royal Charter; the sending of missionaries to America in 1702 to establish Episcopalian Parishes and the issuance of a Royal Charter to St. John's Church by George III, have been woven into a rich and colorful background unsurpassed by that of any other Parish.

This Royal Charter which still governs the church, begins in the usual formula of the period, with the phrase "King Defender of the Faith" and calls for "two church wardens and nine vestrymen".

A record of it was found in the office of the Secretary of State in Trenton by the Senior Warden, the late Mr. Warren R. Dix. A certified copy now forms a part of the church archives. This Charter was confirmed by the Legislature after the Revolutionary War.

To us, at the present time, one stipulation in this Royal Charter that "for the privileges granted to said Rector, they are to yield and pay therefore yearly and for every year forever hereafter unto us, our Heirs and Successors at the Church in said town on Easter Monday, one Pepper Corn, if the same be legally demanded," speaks very forcibly of other days and other times.

Previously, in 1757, George II ordered a chime of bells and a valuable library for the use of the congregation, with plate for the altar, but the boat bringing them over was captured by the French and they were thus lost to the church forever.

As far back as 1702 the Rev. George Keith, through the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Foreign Parts, was sent to America to establish Episcopalian parishes in this country.

He, together with the Rev. John Talbot, began a missionary journey of two years "visiting places from the Piscataway River in New England to Canatuck in Carolina".

The Rev. Keith, according to the records,

was in Elizabeth Town in November and December, 1703.

To quote from Keith's Journal: "On November 3, 1703, I preached at Andrew Craig's in the township of Elizabeth Town on 2 Peters 1:5 and baptized four children".

November 4, I baptized the children of Andrew Hempton, 8 in number".

December 19, Sunday, I preached at the home of Col. Richard Townley in Elizabeth Town both forenoon and afternoon on Peter 2:9. Many of that time have been formerly Independents."

In 1706 the first church was built on the land given by Col. Townley together with the adjoining lot for a burial ground, under the guidance of the first Rector, the Rev. John Brooke, who reported to the Society November 23, 1705, that he expected to begin the building of two churches, one at Elizabeth Town and one at Amboy."

He also said "Col. Townley's house (wherein I preached at first) in half year's time grew too small. I laid the foundation of a brick church at Elizabeth Town on St. John the Baptist's day, whose name it bears". This original church was small, having a gable roof and a steeple built in the Sir Christopher Wren manner. It was only 50 feet long; 30 feet wide and 21 feet high. As the congregation grew in size, the building was enlarged at various times until it finally became too small and a new edifice replaced it in 1859, on the same site. This church is a very fine example of 14th Century Gothic architecture. Its tower is beautiful and stately and worthy of special study. A member of the congregation of St. John's, at the time the original church was still standing, while traveling in Europe, admired very much the tower of Madeline College at Oxford and through his efforts, it was reproduced as a part of the present church.

In the baptistry stands an old marble

baptismal font "proclaimed to be a holy water vessel of early Italian origin". This was presented to the church by Cavalier Jouet previous to the American Revolution. He appeared at the services, it is said, with a negro slave boy following him, carrying his books of devotion. He was one of the prominent members of the French Colony which lived in old Elizabeth Town at that time.

St. John's is the parent church of all of the other Episcopal churches in the city. Its stained glass windows with their traceries; its beautiful Gothic arches; its stone columns; its simple chancel with the original windows containing many Christian symbols in rich colorings, create a formal and stately interior.

Still in use at the communion service is a silver chalice presented—it is said—before 1750 by Mrs. Margaret Dennis. She loved her church so much that she wished to give to it something of value for use at the communion service. To quote the precise phraseology "She spun the flax to make the linen for the napkins and table cloth for the communion table and spun the flax to send to England to make the linen which was sold to procure the means to purchase the cup."

Because of her interest and personal efforts, the name of Margaret Dennis has become a part of the history of St. John's Church.

The congregation has always consisted of the most prominent and influential people of the town from the earliest days of old Elizabeth Town to the present day. Here worshiped Col. Richard Towneley, of the well known Towneley family of Burnley, England. He was a member of several Governor's Councils and gave the land on which St. John's church now stands and the "adjoining lot for a burial ground."

Attending the services with him was his wife, Elizabeth Smith-Lawrence-Carteret, widow of Sir Philip Carteret, the Royal Governor. Their graves are under the present church.

Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander in Chief of the American Army, also was a member, as was Jonathan Dayton a signer

of our Constitution from New Jersey, and many others.

Only wardens and vestrymen were allowed to own vaults and in the graveyard is the Kean family vault. "Here are buried members of the family of Peter Kean, including his mother, a niece of Gov. Wm. Livingston and wife of Count Niemcewicz." Descendants of the Kean family have always been prominent in their country's history.

The Thomas family vault is still standing. Next to it is the grave of Col. Edward Thomas, who fought in the Revolution.

Covered over by the present chancel of the church is the Anthony Morss family vault. The Morss family are descendants of Col. Towneley and his wife and of one of the original associates.

The head stones in the graveyard have many well known names. There is one of the Demoiselle Julie Du Buc de Marcucy with its inscription that the grave was "left to the care of the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town".

Also, that of Capt. Jonathan Hampton, a member of the Colonial Assembly; Peter Sonmans, one of the Proprietors of the Province of New Jersey; Lady Ann, widow of Baron de Clugny, Governor of Guadeloupe; Isaac H. Williamson, Governor of New Jersey and President of the Constitutional Convention of 1844; Capt. William De Hart, Capt. Second Artillery U. S. A. on Gen. Scott's staff in Mexico; Capt. Cyrus De Hart, officer of the Revolution; Mary, widow of Joseph Louis, Count d'Anterrockes, leader in the French Colony here; Andrew Craig and wife, born before the settlement and one of the Associates; John De Hart, member of the Continental Congress and Mayor of the Borough and an incorporator of St. John's Church, and many others.

Two hundred and thirty-six years ago when the foundation of the first church was laid, what is now Broad Street was a quiet country road with the few houses widely spaced. Now the later building, with its large Parish House and former Rectory dominates the busy thoroughfare standing as a lasting symbol of Elizabeth's historic past.



Committee Reports

National Defense

AGAIN I greet you as your National Defense Chairman and pray that we shall work together so well that the fruits of our work shall make strong the bands of American womanhood in restoring the home, advancing the church, supporting the school as a place of learning undominated by the trend to socialism or any other ism, and we shall maintain our system of government under law and the will of the people that we may be able to fill our place in the world.

I shall miss our Mrs. Madeleine Scharf

who came into the office with me twelve years ago, as I know many of you will. She gave devotedly and unstintingly of her time and service and will continue an ardent worker under less exacting conditions. For her invaluable contribution to the National Society I express heart felt appreciation. Her influence will live.

Let us go forward dauntlessly to meet the enormous tasks ahead with knowledge, confidence and faith.

FLORENCE M. BECKER,
Chairman of National Defense.

Bulwarks of Defense!

PERHAPS the things that are nearest to our hearts during these days are liberty, justice and peace. The days that we are now facing are bringing out the real worth of men and women. As you talk to the people on the streets, in the shops, in your homes, you are finding new depths to their characters and a new mission in their lives. These are days that are testing and trying us, and are going to bring forth the best that is in humanity.

What is the thing we are seeking—not simply the security of our little personal rights? True, that is included in liberty. Real liberty means the liberated spirit, the spirit that is liberated from human ignorance and selfishness. It is the liberty for which we pray so that the spirit of mankind may be free. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." When we all understand what American freedom means, when we understand the law and use it rightly, we shall have justice. Out of such liberty, justice and righteousness, we shall have peace, peace with God and with our fellow man.

As we think of these things we ask ourselves the question, what is my obligation, what are my duties of citizenship to make these things a living reality? First we need knowledge and above all an informed leadership which can translate that knowledge into intelligent action. For demagogues thrive on ignorance and tyrants arise out of disunity. Through knowledge we shall have less agitation; through knowledge, finer character; through knowl-

edge, intelligently used, with belief in God, will come an edifice of strength, a bulwark of defense—a nation what it should be—of justice, of goodness, of truth, of righteousness.

The rebuilding of this broken world will be neither easy nor short. As the years pass, it will fall to the youth of today to take the leading part in the far-reaching reconstruction which must follow the war.

This is why education of youth is of such vital importance. This is why we need to get close to youth, to know what they are thinking.

In order to understand what is now happening or to foresee what is likely to happen, one must know first of all thoroughly and well what has happened. The record of man's accomplishment in the past is the key to the door of the future. To youth, as well as to ourselves, we must look to have this knowledge and with an open mind, with vision and courage march forward to constructive leadership.

Have we such leaders in America? Yes, but a relatively small number. Out of 130,000,000 persons the responsibility of government rests in the hands of less than 20,000 persons. One of the misfortunes of a democratic system of government is the difficulty of finding representatives of the people in executive or in legislative office who will be guided in their thought and action solely by sound principles. The history of democracy in the United

States offers many illustrations of those in public office who served with high purpose and sound principle. We of today who will read the history of the personality and accomplishment of Samuel Adams, of Benjamin Franklin, of George Washington, of Alexander Hamilton, of Thomas Jefferson, of James Madison, of Henry Clay, of Daniel Webster, and of Abraham Lincoln will gain both guidance and stimulus toward service to our fellow man for the preservation and strengthening of our principles of government—justice and liberty for all. There is a challenge to bring our people closer to their government and its ideals. The government belongs to the people. We can make it what we

choose. It is ours! It is not a thing apart! It should be a living thing!

So in this brief sketch I wish to bring home to your hearts your obligation as Christian women to carry high the torch of knowledge, to get close to the youth, to train them, to make God felt in everyday living, with joy in your heart. As soldiers of Christ make your influence felt each day so that in our victory over a human god of greed and selfishness and materialism, will arise the God of love, of guidance, of hope, of faith—the giver of all good things—the greatest bulwark of defense—the source of our heritage of liberty.

FLORENCE M. BECKER,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

TWO resolutions of great significance to the Junior American Citizens Committee were passed at the 53rd Continental Congress. The first, signed by all the Honorary Presidents General, urged that D.A.R. Chapters strongly support character-building youth groups during this war period and particularly stressed the need to sponsor J.A.C. clubs. The second, presented over the signatures of the J.A.C. National Chairman and of the State Regent of Michigan (the State with by far the greatest J.A.C. membership), established a new National J.A.C. Motto: "Justice, Americanism, C-character"; a National Song: "J.A.C. Song," the first in the present J.A.C. Songbook; an informal National Pennant, and a formal National Banner. The Pennant is a triangle, consisting of two vertical red stripes and a white central stripe, with a blue figure shaped like the U. S. map, and bearing the letters, in white, "J.A.C.", superimposed on the stripes; a white star is at the wide (upper) end of each red stripe and a red star is in the same position on the white stripe. The rectangular Banner shows a blue map, with a very narrow white edging, against a red background, with the words "Junior American Citizens" written out in full ("American" falling on the U. S. map; "Junior," above and to the banner's own right, and "Citizens," below and to the left).

The motto, song and pennant were chosen this year from entries submitted in 1943 and 1944 contests competed in by J.A.C.s all over the country. The final judges were: Miss Eleanor Greenwood,

National J.A.C. Committee Adviser, Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, National General Vice Chairman, and Mrs. James Grant Park, National Special Vice Chairman (Miss Greenwood was National Chairman, 1938-41; Mrs. Wisner, in 1935-38). The Motto selected was submitted by the Abraham Lincoln Club, Kingston, N. Y. (sponsored by Wiltwyck Chapter), in 1943; the Song, by the General Artemas Ward Club, Hillside School, Marlborough, Mass. (General Joseph Badger Chapter), in 1943, and the Pennant, by the Thomas Edison Club, Washington School, Hempstead, N. Y., (Lord Sterling Chapter) in 1944. The Banner was developed from the pennant design, the exact form being suggested by the National Chairman and drawn by her California artist-friend, Dorris Muriel Scott, whose attractive lettering was on the mounted photographs and in the National J.A.C. Scrapbook exhibited at Continental Congress in 1942-43-44.

Special Awards (material exhibited at the 53rd Continental Congress): *Plays*: 1st Place: "Young Americans, Wake Up!"—J.A.C. Club, Rosemont School, Dallas, Texas (Jane Douglas); 2nd: "Three Grem-lins and a Clock"—Gen. Douglas MacArthur J.A.C. Club, Rm. 15, Ivy School, New Haven, Conn. (Eve Lear); Honorable Mention: "Naturalization Court"—John Jay Club, School #7, Kingston, N. Y. (Wiltwyck). *Scrapbooks*: 1st Place: Junior American Citizens Club, Wilton Junior High School, New York 54, N. Y. (Washington Heights); 2nd: Unknown

Soldier Club, Dominguez School, Los Angeles, Calif. (sponsored by State Vice Chairman). *Miscellaneous:* American Flag: Gen. Douglas MacArthur J.A.C. Club, Hayward, Calif. (Boxwood Hall); Model Planes: Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker J.A.C.

Club, Kingston, N. Y. (Wiltwyck); Honorable Mention: Cartoon: J.A.C. Club, MacGregor School, Houston, Texas (Alexander Love).

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER,
National Chairman, 1941-1944.

Contemporary American Music

MUSIC of worth is being written today in the United States of America and there is a growing interest in it. Among those interested are members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The approach of D. A. R. chapters to an acquaintance with contemporary American music might well begin with the presentation of the work of composers living in sections of the country where respective chapters are located. Following an acquaintance with music by local composers, a broader survey can eventually cover contemporary American music in general.

Interest naturally centers first around native born composers with due emphasis upon music by D. A. R. composer-members. Among such composers in the East are Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Grace Warner Gulesian, Walter Piston, Elliot Griffis, Aaron Copland, Paul Creston, Mabel Daniels, Charles Haubiel, Roy Harris, Marion Bauer, Deems Taylor, A. Walter Kramer, Ethel Glenn Hier, Clarence Dickinson, Eastwood Lane, Daniel Gregory Mason, Ulric Cole, David Stanley Smith, Clara Edwards, Howard Hanson, Harvey Gaul, Hamilton MacDougall, Homer Whitford, Frances McCollin, Bruce Simonds, Carl McKinley, Marianne Genet, Elizabeth Gest and Gladys Pitcher. In the Mid-west is the Dean of American composers, Edgar Stillman Kelley, also Louise Snodgrass, Herbert Elwell, John Alden Carpenter, Hugo Grimm, Joseph Clokey, Hazel Gertrude Kinscella, Leo Sowerby, Gardner Read, Eric Delamarter, Edward G. Mead, Lula Jones Downing, Wilbur Chenoweth and John Hausserman. Far-west composers include Dent Mowrey, Henry Cowell, George McKay, Beatrice Fenner, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Carrie Jacobs Bond, Quinto Maganini, and George Antheil. Located South are Ruth Spencer, Mrs. Crosby Adams, Burnet Tuthill, John Powell, Pearl Adams, Lily Strickland, Claude Murphee,

Bonita Crowe, David Guion, Annabel Morris Buchanan, Mary Opie and John Niles with Elizabeth Butterfield, Dorothy Radde Emery, Mary Howe, and William Cameron among outstanding Washington, D. C., composers.

From the work of some of these, suggestions suited to chapter presentation follow. Piano: White Birches, Marion Bauer; Country Jig, David Guion. Two Pianos: Spanish Folk Tunes, Mary Howe; Morris Dance, Elizabeth Gest. Organ: Madrigal, Leo Sowerby. Organ and Piano: Symphonic Piece, Joseph Clokey. Solo voice: Clouds, Charles Haubiel; Four Love Songs, Mrs. Crosby Adams; Spring Interlude, Grace Gulesian. Women's Trio: Spring (Violin obligato), Elizabeth Butterfield; Song of the Stars, Edward Mead. Violoncello: Silhouette, Daniel Gregory Mason. Harp: Ballade, William Cameron; At Dawning (arr.), Charles Wakefield Cadman. Harp and Flute: Serenade, Quinto Maganini. Instrumental Trio: In Elizabethan Days, A. Walter Kramer; Opus 15, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. Reading with Piano, Pipes of Pan, Lula Jones Downing. Violin: Romance, Lily Strickland; Minuet, Frances McCollin.

Records are available. And, too, chapters might request nearby orchestral and choral conductors to present American music, possibly Mabel Daniel's Song of Jael, Dr. Kelley's Pilgrim's Progress, his New England Symphony and symphonic works by Howard Hanson, Eric Delamarter, Walter Piston, Mary Howe, Roy Harris, Ulric Cole and Mrs. Beach. An acquaintance with American operas like Deems Taylor's The King's Henchman is helpful.

By giving contemporary American music a hearing we encourage our composers to create and build for the future.

JANET CUTLER MEAD
(Mrs. Edward G. Mead),

Adviser, National Committee, Advancement of American Music, N. S. D. A. R.

The Battle of Bloody Marsh

BY CECIL COBB WESLEY

HISTORY selects strange stages for its dramas, often remote from the main theatre of action. One act in that titanic struggle between the English way of life and the Spanish, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, occurred when Sir James Oglethorpe and his Georgia volunteers drove a nail into the coffin of Spanish hopes, and turned back the Spanish invaders from the English colonies in the New World.

Since their first landing, settlers had kept flintlocks cleaned, expecting the Spaniards. Transplanted London shopkeepers, impoverished by world economic conditions; Jews, with the smell of burning human flesh from the Inquisition still fresh in their nostrils; Highlanders, hating the Spaniards with religious fervor; German Saltzburgers and Moravians and French Huguenots, shuddering from the butchery of St. Bartholomew's Day—all these had settled the youngest colony. Every settler knew of the mighty armada the Spaniards were preparing in Cuba to send against them.

Both England and Spain claimed Georgia, but the English had moved in first. Spain sent a message to George the Second, demanding him to remove his subjects from Spanish territory. Irate Parliament declared war on Spain. The King's Council passed a resolution calling for such a fleet of ships as had never sailed the seas before, such a fleet as would destroy the power of Spain forever. Oglethorpe sent swift messengers to neighboring English colonies asking aid, explaining that Spanish ambitions would not stop on the banks of the Savannah River. Only the nearest neighbor, South Carolina, in more imminent danger, promised material aid. That promise was difficult to fulfill, for the wilderness was broken only by Indian trails over which an army could hardly march.

Settlers had seen wild magnolias blooming along the marsh lands of the Altamaha and the Savannah only nine times when sentinels brought a message to Savannah that the sea was full of enemy ships approaching. Sympathy expressed in Charles-

ton and resolutions passed in the King's Council in London were poor comfort to the few soldiers who must meet this mighty force. On a clear day in June 1742 when mists lifted from the Atlantic, they could count the ships, thirty-six.

An unexpected ally appeared—the Creek Indians. Oglethorpe's treatment of them had been so humane and Christian that they called him "Father." Tomochichi, the great chief, just returned from a visit to the English Court, saw, with the inner vision of a prophet as he neared his hundredth birthday, that his native land would some day be possessed by men from the Old World. His people still spoke with horror of the brutality of DeSoto and his Spaniards. So when the English settlements were in danger, the war whoop sounded all over the Indian country and the army was increased by braves with scalping knives ready.

It was Oglethorpe the poet rather than Oglethorpe the soldier who spoke to his tiny army: "We are resolved not to suffer defeat; we will rather die like Leonidas and his Spartans at Thermopolae if we can but protect Georgia and the rest of the Americans from desolation." But it was the soldier and crusader who marched to meet a foe ten times more powerful than he.

On the night of July 5, 1742, the tide being favorable, this armada rode haughtily into the harbor of St. Simons' Island and dropped anchor. The next morning thousands of armed men landed and set up defenses, then sent a vanguard into the wilderness to reconnoiter.

Pushing through the thick growth, they came to a clearing and camped there, eating and drinking freely. If a twig stirred in the surrounding underbrush it was a restless mocking bird. If the thick accumulation of dead leaves rattled it was a snake, becoming too warm in the sun and slipping into the deep shade of the wilderness. No other sound broke the silence. Only the horses were uneasy, nervous, but the Spaniards did not notice. Finally the

horses sniffed and snorted until the Spaniards' suspicions were aroused and they investigated. But it was too late, for every bush and every tree concealed a flintlock or a tommyhawk. A few minutes later the low marsh lands were fed by little rivulets and streams gushing blood, mostly Spanish blood, for the slaughter was terrific. They called the place Bloody Marsh.

Oglethorpe, unlike most stubborn English generals, abandoned the tactics he learned at England's best military schools and on Europe's goriest battlefields, and fought as the Indians fought.

Though the defeat was decisive, still it was a defeat of a patrol unit only. The vast Spanish army was undefeated. As the forces were rallying for a night attack, a French volunteer fired into the air and dashed toward the Spanish camp. Even the swiftest Indian runners could not overtake him. He had been an ardent volunteer and none had doubted his loyalty. Now every man knew him to be a spy in the pay of the Spanish.

Oglethorpe's Army had not known discouragement when it was outnumbered and deserted by its neighbors, but now it was betrayed, its weakness revealed, its plan of attack made known to the enemy. Ogle-

thorpe proved his genius by a brilliant scheme. He wrote a letter in French to the traitor, advising him "to stress our weakness, speak of the smallness of our force. Persuade them to attack us immediately and if you are unable to do this, use every means to induce them to remain encamped three days. By that time the reinforcements will have arrived." He called a Spanish prisoner and promised him liberty if he would go to his own camp and give the letter to the Frenchman who "recently left our camp." The Spanish prisoner did what any loyal soldier would have done, what Oglethorpe wanted him to do. He took the letter to his commanding officer.

The Spanish officers were so confused by this note that they ran toward the ships in the harbor. The army, bewildered and without leaders, followed. Indians rushed through the thick underbrush to cut them off, but they ran with the agility of desperate men. They left a large quantity of ammunition behind, and all their ambitions to conquer America.

When the preacher George Whitfield heard of the victory he rejoiced: "The deliverance of Georgia from the Spaniards is such as can not be paralleled but by some instance out of the Old Testament."



D. A. R. Awards to Service Graduates

PEACE time awards were beautiful swords. But War time graduates of the West Point Military Academy, the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Coast Guard school at New London, Conn., now receive their honor prizes in war bonds.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, announced the presentation of \$100 war bonds to each of the following:

West Point—Cadet James Franklin Scroggin, Jr., of State College Miss., for highest honors in the mechanical course.

Annapolis—Midshipman Donald Henry Ziebell of Wausau, Wisc., for highest honors in practical seamanship.

Coast Guard—Cadet Earl Asa Parker, Jr., of Los Angeles, for highest honors in his class for theoretical and practical seamanship.

For years the D. A. R. has been presenting awards to leading graduates of the various officers' schools. At the graduation exercises just completed, Mrs. Talmadge made the presentation of the award at the Coast Guard exercises at New London, Conn.



News Items



MRS. MARTHA LEMEN WELDAY

Real Granddaughter Honored

THE suggestion, several months ago, by a Cabrillo Chapter member, to honor our real granddaughter (one of twelve in the State of California), with a gift of a suitable pin was enthusiastically received and acted upon, with the result that such a pin was presented to its real granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Lemen Welday, at the regular Reciprocity and Founders' Day meeting. The Regent, Mrs. John C. Hoagland, made the presentation and several State officers, Second Vice-President General, Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, and other Chapter officers were in attendance.

Procuring this pin was not so easy. Correspondence with the official D. A. R. jewelers, at Philadelphia, revealed the information that there was no special pin for real granddaughters, nor were they permitted to engrave anything but the name of a revolu-

tionary ancestor on the one pin with space for engraving on the front side—the ancestral bar.

An appeal was then made to the National Board of Management, at Continental Hall, Washington, to use the ancestral bar, but no action was taken by them. However, Mrs. William H. Pouch, then President-General, with great enthusiasm, promptly enlisted the help of the National Chairman of Insignia, Mrs. F. Bradley Reynolds, who secured an approval from her Committee for such a pin. A conference between Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Pouch resulted in permission being given to Cabrillo Chapter to have a plain bar pin made by a local jeweler and inscribed with the words, "Real Granddaughter" and her name on the front. Her National number and year of presentation are on the back.

Golden Jubilee Celebration

THE Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Bristol, Connecticut, April 19, 1894. A review of the fifty years following that day was given at a Golden Jubilee Anniversary held April 14, 1944.

The program was arranged by Mrs. Karl A. Reiche, a former Regent, who introduced Miss Ellen Hubbell, a charter member. Miss Hubbell reviewed the first ten years of the chapter, beginning with the first meeting held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Muzzy, the Organizing Regent. Four Past Regents, in costumes of the various periods, followed, giving the outstanding accomplishments of the remaining years of the half-century. Among these were the establishment of evening schools for the education of the foreign born; memorial scholarships to southern schools in memory of Mrs. Wm. S. Ingraham, a charter member and early Regent, and Miss Clara Lee Bowman, second Regent

and a Vice-President General of the National Society; the organization of Lorena Gaylord Society, Children of the American Revolution; the founding of the Ellen Sessions Wells Good Citizenship Prize; the formation of a Junior Group; the planting of trees and the marking of historic spots with appropriate tablets.

The celebration was a very festive affair in a setting of golden forsythia. During the social hour following the program the chapter's silver tea service was used. This silver tea service was presented by Connecticut Daughters to Miss Mary P. Root, a charter member, in recognition of her efforts in compiling and editing the two volumes, "Patron Saints" and "Patriots' Daughters." A birthday-cake with fifty lighted yellow candles typified fifty happy fruitful years of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter.

Revolutionary Soldiers Graves

THE grave of Jonas Chaison, one of two soldiers in the Revolutionary war who have been buried in Texas and one of Beaumont's pioneers, was marked in a Memorial Day ceremony in Jirou Cemetery by the Colonel George Moffett Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Those who attended the ceremony for the Paris-born American who was buried about the year 1852 could appreciate the part played by Jonas and his descendants in the settling of the Neches River Valley and the town of Beaumont simply by reading the well-known names of those who

followed him to rest in that family burial plot.

Dr. Lena Milan and her orchestra opened the service with the national anthem, and the national ritual of the Daughters for such an occasion followed.

Distinguished guests present included Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram of Dallas, State Regent; Mrs. Elsie Wills of Dallas, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. R. Barrow of Houston, State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. B. Rush Norvell, Organizing Regent of George Moffett chapter, were introduced by Mrs. W. B. Livesay, immediate Past Regent.

New Florida Chapter

ON May 13th, 1944, a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Tarpon Springs, Fla., the first new Chapter in Florida in fifteen years, and we feel duly proud of the event. Mrs. Frierson and Mrs. Byers, State Regent and Vice Regent, were present and others of the state officers also. Miss Edith Frazier was the Organizing Regent and will hold over as Regent for the coming year.

The Chapter is called the Princess Chasco

Chapter and I have been asked as Historian to send you a brief history of our name, which belonged to an Indian Princess by adoption:

Princess Chasco was born in Spain and her name was Dona Isabella Devalla. She was the daughter of a Spanish nobleman and came to St. Augustine, Florida, with her father, her foster brother Don Phillipe, and Padre Luis their tutor and priest, accompanied by her father's followers who

came to conquer the Indians on the western coast of Florida. Her father, however, and most of his men were killed by the Calusus tribe and she and her brother and the priest were taken captive.

The record says "that of fighting there was not much because of the surprise of the attack and the great number of savages." It was soon over and the priest and the two young people waited in dread of what their fate was to be, but when month followed month and year slipped into year and still they were spared, their anxiety and grief wore away, and they began to realize they were considered as part of the tribe. Don Phillipe by his feats of strength, prowess and endurance found favor in the eyes of the young braves, and Dona Isabella by her grace, beauty and sympathy won the hearts of even the most relentless savage warriors; they likened her to their river and because of this they called her "CHASCO."

A strange people were the Calusus, terrible as warriors, but most faithful to their families and those of their tribe. One day the Chief sent for Padre Luis the priest and said "Listen La-ka-no-kee, had I intended to lay thy heart before the gaze of Toya; I would not have sent for thee; something else have I to say, by all thy logic thou hast not moved me, but Chasco in her quiet christian devotion, by returning good for evil, she, I say, hath opened my eyes. No more will I perform the sacrifice of Toya; this day when the sun sinks to rest will I stand by the altar with no blood upon my hands, and I will tell my people to learn of thee the full meaning of the Trident Palm, teach them also the way of the Cross."

That Dona Isabella might reign over the tribe as their Princess, she was adopted as a daughter to the chieftain Muscoshee. Don Phillipe because of his dignity and grand physical stature they named "PITHLA."

A Real Granddaughter

JOHAN CHAPMAN CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bluefield, West Virginia, is proud of its Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Josie Kirk Lilly, descendant of John Kirk, Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted in Fauquier County, Virginia, and after the war came to Southwest Virginia and lived in Giles County, then a part of Montgomery.

As to the priest they had already named him "La-ka-no-kee." As to the two hundred and ten captives taken with Devalla only these three remained alive. Ten days after Chasco was adopted the Moon Dance was held; at this dance the maidens chose their warriors, as the moon rose in all its glory, to the beating of the war drums, Pithla and the young men of the tribe advanced towards the Lake of the Moon and the Princess and her maidens came out of the shadow of the palms, twice around the lake in opposite directions did they dance—the third time as they met each maiden then desiring betrothment placed on the brow of the man she chose a garland or wreath of lovely moon flowers, fragrant and pale. Chasco placed her wreath on the brow of Pithla, and as he removed it not there was great shouting and rejoicing among the people, the heart of the priest also rejoiced as he had known for a long time of Don Phillip's love for Dona Isabella. In a short time they took the vows in accordance with the Sacred Rites, and he pronounced them one.

The Calusus tribe prospered and were at peace for many long years under the rule of "Princess Chasco." Each year was crowded with work for the common good, with a full measure of pleasure and happiness. Ships came many times into the waters of the river and expeditions passed towards the east, but the people of Chasco were never molested by anyone and peace reigned for many years.

This translation is from the original manuscript which is in the Avery Library at New Port Richey, Fla., and was published for the information of those who dwell in the west coast section of Florida.

MARGIE E. MATHEWS,
*Historian, Princess Chasco Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

John Kirk participated in several battles, including the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, when American soldiers, under General Washington, crossed the Delaware, through floating ice, Christmas Eve, 1776, surprised and captured one thousand Hessians. He was in the battle of Germantown, and spent the winter, 1777-1778, at Valley Forge. He was a member of the county court of Giles

County from its formation in 1806 until his death in 1850, at the age of ninety-six. He was a member of the Virginia legislature, 1818-1819.

On September 19, 1942, at Pearisburg, Virginia, a marker, erected to his memory, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the George Pearis Chapter, D. A. R., with members of John

Chapman Chapter, Bluefield, and Matthew French Chapter, Princeton, West Virginia, in attendance. The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Josie Kirk Lilly, granddaughter of John Kirk, and Miss Virginia Kirk, a great-great-granddaughter.

LENA WALKER BOWEN,

Historian, John Chapman Chapter, D. A. R.

The Cork Tree Speaks

BY ETTROILLE KENT BROWN

I AM one of the twenty-five cork oaks (*quercus suber*) that have been planted by San Miguel Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Southern California. I came from the College of Agriculture of the University of California. I am proud of my misty green leaves and my reddish green bark. The soil of California is full of rich nourishment for me. All I ask is a little care during my first year. When I am grown, my bark will furnish over three hundred pounds of cork.

Last summer the University of California sent my chapter two pounds of cork acorns. These were planted in trays and about one month later two hundred and fifty little trees were ready to be transplanted into one

half gallon cans. In the spring they will be ready for distribution.

Many years ago an orange tree was planted in California and now California is famous for her oranges. If many people will co-operate in planting cork trees, in twenty years California will be exporting cork instead of having to import it from the Mediterranean area.

Mrs. Meinard A. Schur, State Conservation Chairman, is enlisting the Daughters of the American Revolution of California in cork tree culture.

Mr. Milton P. Sessions, President of the Board of Park Commissioners, San Diego, California, has promised to plant the cork trees in a tract of land north of San Diego.

Another Real D. A. R. Granddaughter

MRS. DELETIA E. MAUS is a real Granddaughter of the American Revolution. She is a member of the Fowler Chapter, D.A.R., Fowler, Indiana.

Mrs. Maus, 76, lives quietly in Fowler, surrounded by trees and flowers put out by her own hands; she enjoys her quiet life, friends and neighbors. Mrs. Maus has three grandchildren, Hugh now in his country's service, and twin granddaughters, Deletia and Deloda Vanderwalt.

William Goblen was her grandfather and Revolutionary ancestor. He carried a record of three years' service in the war to preserve our country's freedom.

At the close of the Revolutionary War,

William Goblen followed the course of many Western emigrants, down the beautiful Ohio River to what is now Clark County, Indiana. With his second wife, Unity Dunham, he bought land from the Indians and raised a family of seven children.

On this farm he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring February 26, 1842. Burial was in the little cemetery on his own farm. Today one may read this from the Revolutionary Marker on his grave—

William Goblen
8th Reg., Pa. Line
Revolutionary War.

Colonel John Proctor Chapter Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary



CUTTING THE BIRTHDAY CAKE

COLONEL JOHN PROCTOR CHAPTER celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on June 14, in the Penn Alto Hotel, Altoona, Penn., Regent Mrs. Ralph Bell presiding. The Chapter also was hostess to a Regional Meeting of the Central Pennsylvania District, Mrs. Amos L. Gelnett of Newport the central district director.

Other State Officers attending were: State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams of Butler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas H. Lee of Roxborough; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John J. Repp of Philadelphia; Registrar, Mrs. Charles R. Freeble of Leetsdale. The State Chairman of Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Committee, Mrs. Wm. C. Langston of York, was present also.

The young women of the Junior Group presented corsages of War Stamps to State officers, and to the Chapter Regent and

past Regents. A birthday cake with candles was cut by Mrs. Emily Boyer, Past Regent.

Mrs. Wm. H. Burd gave a condensed history of the local chapter since its organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Williams, gave an address.

The State Director, Mrs. Gelnett, called on state officers, who responded by giving outlines of D. A. R. work.

The Chapter has had the following Regents, in the order named: Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell Christy (deceased), Miss Mary V. Turner, Mrs. Emily A. Boyer, Mrs. Mary Blake, Mrs. Martha Thomas Logue, Miss Anna A. Wilson, Mrs. Josephine Willard Hazel; and the present Regent, Mrs. Ralph Bell.

JOSEPHINE W. HAZEL.

Zebulon Pike Chapter Has Successful Year

THE Zebulon Pike Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colorado Springs, Colo., has closed another year of interesting and patriotic activities.

Mrs. John Speed Tucker, Regent in 1919 to 1921, sweet singer, beloved friend, and able leader in church, social, musical and educational circles, died September 12, 1943.

The year's projects include:

The National Blood Plasma Fund.

Christmas contributions to the Buddy Bags.

The State Historical Museum Room for heirlooms and keepsakes of the Colorado Daughters.

On September 25th the two Colorado Springs Chapters gave a very successful benefit bridge party at the Antlers Hotel for the Blood Plasma Fund.

The Chapter has given the case for the Museum Room at the State Museum in memory of Mrs. Mary Goodale Montgomery Slocum, first State Regent, and Organizing Regent of the Zebulon Pike Chapter, the first chapter in Colorado.

Five old silver spoons, wedding silver of the 1822 and 1823 marriages of their grandparents, have been given to the Museum Room for the Chapter, in names of the four Aiken sisters, by Miss Jessie Aiken the last survivor of this pioneer El Paso County family.

The Committee on Americanization has continued its good work of attending the Naturalization Sessions of the District Court, welcoming newly made citizens and presenting each with an American flag and a copy of the flag code.

A report from members shows a total of 3,162 Red Cross hours of work. The different members are actively engaged in various war activities—Red Cross work, knitting, sewing, surgical dressings, etc. The work of the Gray Ladies has been assisting on registration and rationing boards and in the campaigns for the sale of war bonds and stamps.

Respectfully submitted,

MISS CORA V. NIFER,

*Historian, Zebulon Pike Chapter,
D. A. R.*



Library of Congress Possesses Jefferson Papers

(Continued from page 474)

unique union catalog of Jefferson correspondence maintained by the University of Virginia Library. She has succeeded in dating or completely identifying dozens of manuscript items which previously had been imperfectly understood. When completed, the catalog of the Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress will contain more than 23,000 entries.

The Library's collection of Jefferson

papers includes not only Presidential documents, but much personal correspondence in which Jefferson touched upon philosophy, science, agriculture and the arts. Like many other educated Virginia planters of his time, Jefferson made copies of all of his letters and thus preserved his entire correspondence. He used three different copying devices; a letter press, a polygraph and a stylograph.



Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

VOLUME 7, Hening's Statutes at Large covering the period from 1756 to 1763, examined and approved by the Executive Council of Virginia, June 20, 1820, and published pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, contains Military lists of various Virginia counties. These lists are of value to those of Virginia ancestry since they locate the families of that or of the following generation who served in the Revolutionary War.

Only the larger libraries have this book and because of its genealogical value we publish these names beginning with Augusta County.

TO THE MILITIA OF THE COUNTY OF AUGUSTA, AND FOR PROVISIONS FURNISHED BY SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF THE SAID COUNTY, VIZ.

| | l. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| To captain <i>Alexander Sayers</i> for his pay, and the pay of his officers and company of militia to the last day of August, 1758 inclusive, as per muster-roll | 246 | 14 | 8 |
| To captain <i>Abraham Smith</i> | 5 | 8 | |
| <i>Sampson Archer</i> , lieutenant | 2 | 5 | |
| <i>James Henderson</i> , ensign | 1 | 18 | |
| <i>Benjamin Kinley</i> , sergeant | 1 | | |
| <i>Jonas Friend</i> , corporal | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| <i>Robert Tremble</i> , corporal | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| To <i>Robert Mitchell</i> , <i>William Blackwood</i> , <i>John Black</i> , <i>Richard Yedley</i> , and <i>John Lawn</i> , 19 shillings each | 4 | 15 | 00 |
| <i>Adam Dunlop</i> | 18 | | |
| <i>John Cosby</i> , <i>Robert McCoy</i> , <i>Andrew Little</i> and <i>George Lewis</i> , 17 shillings each | 3 | 8 | 00 |
| <i>Henry Benningar</i> | 18 | | |
| To <i>Adam Harper</i> , and <i>Woolrey Coonrod</i> , 16 shilling each | 1 | 12 | |
| To <i>William Minter</i> , <i>William Cunningham</i> , <i>Robert M'Carney</i> , <i>Daniel M'Night</i> , <i>John Cunningham</i> , <i>Andrew Cunningham</i> , jun. <i>John Cunningham</i> , <i>Edward Watts</i> , <i>Charles Driver</i> , <i>James Anderson</i> , <i>James Young</i> , <i>William Roystone</i> , <i>Matthew Roystone</i> , <i>John Peterson</i> , <i>Darby Conway</i> , <i>Martin Cornet</i> , <i>Thomas M'Namar</i> , <i>Thomas Peterson</i> , <i>James Fowler</i> , and <i>Samuel Semple</i> , 15 shil. each | 15 | 00 | 00 |
| To <i>Michael Mallow</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>John Stevenson</i> | 14 | | |
| To <i>John Shill</i> | 11 | | |
| <i>Matthew Patten</i> | 9 | | |

| | l. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| To <i>Richard Wilson</i> , <i>Hugh Driver</i> , <i>Daniel Henderson</i> , <i>James Ramsay</i> , and <i>John Johnston</i> , 12 shillings each | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| To <i>Alexander Craig</i> , <i>John Melcum</i> , and <i>Joseph Melcum</i> , 6 shilling each | 18 | | |
| To <i>Michael Props</i> , and <i>Adam Props</i> , 3 shillings each | 6 | | |
| To <i>Robert Minice</i> | 4 | | |
| <i>William Gragg</i> | 12 | | |
| To <i>David Cloyd</i> for provisions | 27 | 3 | 10 |
| <i>Rhoda Evans</i> , for provisions | 24 | 2 | 9 |
| To <i>Benjamin Kinley</i> , carpenter, 6 days rebuilding Fort Syvers, at 2 shillings and six pence | 15 | | |
| To <i>Jonas Friend</i> , and <i>William Minter</i> , carpenters, 1.1 2s 6d each | 2 | 5 | 00 |
| To <i>Robert Mitchell</i> , <i>Robert Tremble</i> , <i>William Blackwood</i> , <i>Richard Yedley</i> , <i>John Lawn</i> , <i>Adam Dunlop</i> , <i>John Black</i> , <i>John Cosby</i> , <i>Woolrey Coonrod</i> , <i>Andrew Little</i> , <i>George Lewis</i> , <i>Adam Harper</i> , <i>William Cunningham</i> , <i>Robert M'Kay</i> , <i>Daniel M'Night</i> , <i>John Cunningham</i> , <i>Andrew Cunningham</i> , <i>John Cunningham</i> , jun. <i>George Watts</i> , <i>John Stevenson</i> , <i>James Anderson</i> , <i>James Young</i> , <i>William Roystone</i> , <i>Matthew Roystone</i> , <i>James Patterson</i> , <i>Derby Conway</i> , <i>Martin Cornet</i> , <i>Thomas McNamare</i> , <i>Thomas Patterson</i> , <i>Samuel Semple</i> , for 9 days work at 9s each | 13 | 10 | 00 |
| To <i>Henry Peninger</i> , <i>William Gragg</i> , <i>James Fowler</i> , <i>Richard Wilson</i> , <i>Hugh Driver</i> , <i>Daniel Henderson</i> , <i>James Ramsay</i> , and <i>John Johnston</i> , for five days work, at 5s each | 2 | 00 | 00 |
| To <i>Charles Driver</i> , for six day work at one shilling | 6 | | |
| To <i>Alexander Craig</i> , <i>John Melcum</i> , <i>Joseph Melcum</i> , <i>Michael Props</i> , and <i>Adam Props</i> , for two days work at two shillings each | 10 | | |
| To <i>Abraham Smith</i> , as lieutenant | 9 | | |
| <i>William Cravens</i> , sergeant | | | |
| To <i>Sampson Archer</i> , <i>John M'Kay</i> , <i>Robert Minnis</i> , <i>Henry Smith</i> , <i>John Smith</i> , <i>Adam Stephenson</i> , <i>William M'Gill</i> , jun. <i>Robert Boyd</i> , <i>William M'Gill</i> , sen. <i>Matthew Patton</i> , <i>Moses Hall</i> , <i>Peter Veneman</i> , <i>John Young</i> , <i>Michael Erhart</i> , <i>William Minter</i> , <i>Richard Wilson</i> , <i>John Shanklin</i> , <i>Edward Megary</i> , <i>Paul Sherver</i> , <i>James M'Clure</i> , <i>James Fowler</i> , <i>Joseph Shidmore</i> , <i>Nicholas Huffman</i> , <i>Henry Peninger</i> , and <i>Robert Megary</i> , three shillings each | 3 | 15 | 00 |

| | l. | s. | d. | | l. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|--|-----|----|----|
| To Abraham Smith, for provisions | 17 | | | Jacob Harper, for provisions | 2 | 3 | |
| Abraham Smith, as lieutenant | 12 | | | Valentine Kyle, for provisions | 15 | | |
| John M'Coy, serjeant | 5 | 4 | | Jacob Goodman, for provisions | 15 | 1 | |
| To Benjamin Kinley, John Malcom, William Cunningham, Larkin Pear- point, James Gray, Robert Gragg, Robert Cunningham, David Smith, Robert Minnis, William Bratton, Josiah Shipman, William Roleston, Robert Trimble, John Stephenson, Adam Stephenson, and John Gum, 4 shillings each | 3 | 4 | 00 | Woolry Coonrod, for provisions | 9 | 6 | |
| To Jacob Sivers, for provisions | 10 | | | George Coplinger, for provisions | 2 | | |
| Abraham Smith, for horse-hire | 5 | | | John Dunkel, for provisions | 4 | 6 | |
| Christian Avey, for provisions | 4 | 13 | 9 | William Dyer, for provisions | 10 | 10 | |
| Michael Mallar, for provisions | 1 | 5 | 8 | Matthias Tyce, for provisions | 11 | 3 | |
| Captain Abraham Smith | 3 | | | Michael Mallow, for provisions | 11 | 6 | |
| Lieutenant William Cunningham | 1 | 16 | | Jacob Sivers, for provisions | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| Ensign John Hopkins | 14 | | | Abraham Smith, for provisions and horse hire | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| William Clark, serjeant | 10 | 8 | | To John Buchanan, as captain, pay to himself, his officers and com- pany, from the 13th day of April, 1758, till the first day of Septem- ber following | 292 | 3 | 8 |
| John Jameson, corporal | 10 | 8 | | To captain John Dickenson for pay to sundry persons employed in building a fort at Craig's creek and for horse hire | 22 | 16 | |
| To John Walker, Christian Clement, and Robert Gibson, twelve shill- ings each | 1 | 16 | | To Rhoda Evans, for provisions | 3 | | 9 |
| To John M'Clure, James Bell, John Long, William M'Farlin, John Peary, William Black, David Scott, James Steel, Gilbert Chris- tian, James Meteer, James Lock- art, John Shields, and John Woods, eight shillings each | 5 | 4 | | (Continued in September number) | | | |
| To John M'Kay, serjeant | | 9 | | STOWELL-WATERHOUSE LINEAGE | | | |
| To Arthur Trader, Robert Patterson, Robert M'Geary, Matthew Black, Jonas Friend, Nathan Harrison, Robert Minnis, Leonard Herron, Cornelius Sullivant, Edward Shanklin, John Shidmore, Hugh Campbell, James Shidmore, Sam- uel Briggs, Michael Dickie, John Davis, Robert Cunningham, Thomas Nichols, James Fowler, Archibald Gilkison, John Mal- com, William Elliot, and Thomas Spencer, seven shillings each | 8 | 1 | 00 | Compiled from Stowell Genealogy by W. H. H. Stowell, 1922, Census Records, and Eastman Genealogy | | | |
| To John Jordon, William Makenry, Joseph Jenkins, Daniel Evans, Richard Shanklin, and William Hooks, five shillings each | 1 | 10 | 00 | Samuel Stowell, ¹ born in England, died Hingham, Mass. Nov. 9, 1683. He was a blacksmith, a position of importance in those days (a very extensive record follows but did not copy). He married Oct. 25, 1649 at Hingham, Mass. Mary Farrow, daughter of John and Frances Farrow. She was born in Hingham, County of Nor- folk, England, Sept. 22, 1633. She died Hingham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1708, age 75. She married 2 nd Joshua Beal * * * * Her parents sailed from England in 1635 when she was two years old. Her father, John Farrow, died in Hingham, Mass. July 7, 1686/7 and his wife Frances died Jan. 28, 1688/9. His will mentions Mary, wife of Samuel Stowell. Samuel Stowell and Mary had eleven children: the fourth was | | | |
| To Abraham Smith, for provisions | 8 | 1 | 1 | David ² (Samuel ¹) born in Hingham, Massachusetts, bap. April 8, 1760, died Newton, Massachusetts, September 9, 1724, age 64. He married 1 st on December 4, 1685 Sarah Champney, who died in 1691. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hubbard Champney, born Billerica, Massa- chusetts, May 12, 1662. She died Water- town, Mass., September 9, 1690. David married 2 nd April 7, 1692, at Cambridge, Mass., Mary Stedman, daughter of Na- thaniel and Temperance Stedman. She died at Newton, Mass. September 27, 1724. By his second wife they had | | | |
| To Matthew Patton, for provisions | 1 | 5 | | David ³ (David ² Samuel ¹) born in | | | |
| Joseph Shidmore, for provisions | 1 | 17 | | | | | |
| Lodowick Folk, for provisions | | 7 | | | | | |
| George Mouse, for provisions | 5 | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| Peter Moses, for provisions | 2 | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| Philip Harper, for provisions | 1 | 13 | 6 | | | | |
| George Hamener, for provisions | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| Nicholas Huffman, for provisions | 2 | 8 | 11 | | | | |
| Henry Penninger, for provisions | 1 | 18 | 9 | | | | |
| Peter Veneman, for provisions | 1 | 17 | 7 | | | | |
| Michael Erhart, for provisions | 1 | 6 | 4 | | | | |
| Nicholas Frank, for provisions | | 7 | 4 | | | | |
| Henry Laurel, for provisions | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| John Wilson, for provisions | 16 | 4 | 3 | | | | |
| Nicholas Haven, for provisions | 4 | 16 | 10 | | | | |
| Michael Freeze, for provisions | 1 | 8 | 7 | | | | |
| Roger Dyer, for provisions | 2 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| Michael Props, for provisions | 3 | 9 | 8 | | | | |
| Adam Weese, for provisions | 12 | 4 | | | | | |
| Jacob Peterson, for provisions | 7 | | | | | | |
| Leonard Hire, for provisions | 10 | | | | | | |
| Henry Carr, for provisions | 13 | | | | | | |

Newton, Massachusetts, about 1693. Baptized in Watertown, Massachusetts, November 20, 1707. Died at Willington, Conn. before September 5, 1763, when his will was probated.

He married first at Newton, Massachusetts, May 2, 1716 Patience Herrington. * * * She died there October 1, or 21, 1724. He married 2nd at Newton, Massachusetts, December 1, 1725 Mary Dillo-way. * * * He married 3rd at Andover, Massachusetts, Mary Foster of Andover, perhaps the daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Parsons) Foster. Mary was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 15, 1715. She married 2nd at Marshfield, Conn. February 10, 1766, William Ames of Bridgewater.

David Stowell resided at Watertown and Newton, Massachusetts, and at Pomfret, Windham and Willington, Conn. He was a weaver in Mass. and a farmer in Conn. His will was dated May 15, 1763 and probated Sept. 5, 1763. His wife Mary and Moses Holmes were his executors. He gave his wife all household furniture, a horse, cow, six head of sheep, one-half the dwelling house, barn and firewood suitably cut to fit the fireplace, as long as she remains his widow. In his will he mentions his son David, Isaac, Samuel, to whom he gave the whole of two hundred acres in Walpole, New Hampshire. * * * They had thirteen children, the eleventh of whom was

Samuel⁴ (David³ David² Samuel¹) born Pomfret, Conn. September 2, 1742 and died January 30, 1824, age 81. Married Willington, Conn. April 24, 1760 Anna Russ, daughter of John and Rebecca Frances Wood Russ, who was born in Ashford, Conn. February 9, 1748-49 and died April 11, 1820.

Samuel and wife joined the Willington, Connecticut, church July 20, 1761, when he was 19 and she 13. Samuel was famous for his strength and was accounted the strongest man ever raised in Willington and she the handsomest woman. He is recorded as Samuel Stoel of Willington in 16 deeds from 1767 to 1804. (See Willington land records.) (The following service in the Revolution as given in the Stowell Genealogy seems to have been confused with that of his son Samuel, Jr. Samuel, Jr.⁵ is accorded the service of Corporal and a pension granted to him from New

York. Service has been accredited to this Samuel as a soldier.) The Genealogy states that Samuel⁴ served in the Revolution as Corporal. They had 13 children, the seventh was

Abigail⁵ (Samuel⁴ David³ David² Samuel¹) born Aug. 9, 1770. Married at Rockingham, Vermont, May 24, 1789 Samuel Eastman, Jr., son of Samuel and Dorothy Humphrey Gaggail Eastman (widow). Samuel was born March 31, 1768. Of their 12 children the tenth was

Nancy Eastman⁶ (Abigail Stowell⁵ Samuel⁴ David³ David² Samuel¹) born May 3, 1806, married Henry Waterhouse. Some of the family lived in Grafton, Vermont, some in Huron County, Ohio, Shrewsbury, Vermont, and Anna moved to Illinois.

The record of Nancy is carried no farther in this genealogy. We find several errors in the Stowell Genealogy. This Genealogy states that Nancy married Harley Waterhouse. This is disproved by the Census of 1860, Galien township and post-office, Berrien County, Michigan.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------|
| Henry Waterhouse | age 58 | born Vermont |
| Nancy | 54 | Vermont |
| James | 23 | Vermont |

Page 503—same Census

| | | |
|--------------------|------|----------|
| John H. Waterhouse | 31 | Vermont |
| Mary (Minerva) | 30 | Ohio |
| Herbert A. | 3 | Michigan |
| A. H. | 2 | Michigan |
| John | 1/12 | Michigan |

Can anyone send for publication the ancestry of Henry Waterhouse as listed above?

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN WITHERSPOON DEC¹ DEC² TERM 1778

November the first in the year of our Lord Christ 1778—In the name of God amen I John Weatherspoon and of Wilkes County Being weak in Body but of sound Memory blessed be God do this day and in the year of Our Lord make and Publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner following that is to say first I appoint Thomas Weatherspoon and David Weatherspoon Executors of the estate my Natural sons & also appoint them to Discharge all Debts that is made appear Jest according to Law and also to Collect all Debts that is due to the Estate I also give and Bequath to my son Thomas Weatherspoon a Tract of Land he now lives upon only he is to Pay to the estate Twenty five Pounds Old Trade; and I also give and Bequath to my son David Weatherspoon a certain Tract of land Lying in the fork of Kings Creek Joining Stephen Tilley's 180 acres I also give & Bequath unto my Dear wife the Third Part of the Re-

remainder of the Estate during her widowhood & I also give & bequath To my son James Weatherspoon this Place I now live on & I also give and Bequath to my son John Weatherspoon & my Daughter Mary and my Daughter Floron My Daughter Marthew and to my Daughter Nancy and to My Daughter Jane and to my Daughter Elizabeth Weatherspoon the Remainder Part of the Stock and profit of Both Still and Mill to be equal Divided amongst the seven and also my son David Weatherspoon and my son James Weatherspoon is to contribute from their estate forty Pound & to let my son John have it when he is of age Both to Bare an equal part Or to Purchase a Piece of Land to be of that Value &c.

In Witness Whereof I the said John Weatherspoon have to this my last will and Testament set my hand and seal the Day and year above Written; Signed Sealed and Delivered By the said John Weatherspoon as and for his last will and Testament in the Presents of us who are Present at the signing thereof.

N. B. before signing I Bequethe to my sone James Witherspoon one young sorral mare with a Blaze face and also Bequath to my son John a Brown Colt with a Blaze face

Thomas Harbin
Alexander holton
John Robison

Dec' Term 1778

The Abov will was Duly
Proved by the oath of John
Roberson a subscribing wit-
ness thereto

John Witherspoon Seal

her

Marthew Weatherspoon Seal
mark

From Wilkes County Records,
County Court Minutes 1778-1779

R. B. House,
Secretary.

A true copy.
April 29, 1925.

The North Carolina Historical Commission, Ra-
leigh, N. C.

These inscriptions were copied from
stones in the Witherspoon family burial
grounds about 25 miles from Wilkesboro,
Wilkes County, North Carolina.

J W

Here lies the body of
John Witherspoon Es-
quire
Deceased November 7th
1778

And aged 52 years.
N.B. Who was a fol-
lower of the Lamb.

1790

Sarah Howard
was born 2nd April
1761

Married to
Thomas Witherspoon
Sept. 13, 1777.

J W

Here lies the body of
James Witherspoon
Deceased April 22 A D
1790
Aged 27 years.

N.B. Stop youth; re-
member me as you
were born to die.

thersp

ard A 1790
The lov wife and
tender mother.

T W

Here lies the body
of Thomas Witherspoon

Deceased April the 19
A D 1790

Prepare, prepare for
death

O Man, For you must
follow me.

These inscriptions were copied from the
stones at the graves at Dysortville, Mc-
Dowell County, North Carolina, July 7th,
1928.

Martha McKenzie

Born Nov. 17, 1771

Died July 6, 1855.

Christ is my hope.

Thomas Seale

Born May 16, 1802.

Died May 23, 1857.

Christ is my hope.

Martha Witherspoon McKenzie was my
great-grandmother and Thomas Seale was
her son-in-law.

This is a copy—line by line—of a cer-
tified copy sent to me in 1925 by the North
Carolina Historical Commission. John
Witherspoon died in Wilkes County, N. C.
Nov 7, 1778, aged 52 years. This will
was written seven days before his death
and must have been written by some other
person as the name is not spelled as it is
in his signature.

OUIDA RAGSDALE BRADFIELD,

D. A. R. National Number 211109.

EARLY MILITARY RECORDS OF THOSE
BURIED IN TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH-
YARD, NEW HOLLAND, LANCASTER
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Records date from 1730. Rev. John
Casper Stoever considered founder.

Compiled by Eleanore J. Fulton & Bertha
Cochran Landis & W. F. Worner.

BECKER (Bachert), Philip, Sr.: d. May 9, 1824,
aged 79-3-22. Wife, Elizabeth Bechard: d. Feb.
28, 1819, aged 61-7-2. Pvt. 6th class, 7th Co.,
5th Batt., L.C.M., under Capt. Rudolph Statler,
Dec. 28, 1782. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 492, 505, 509.
BRIMMER, Christian, Sr.: b. June 11, 1745; d.
May 17, 1829, in 84th yr. Son of Leonard &
Anna Barbara. Wife, Catharina: b. 1746; d.
Mch. 12, 1825, aged 79 yrs. Pvt., 1st class
under Capt. Holman, 9th Batt., L.C.M., 1780.
Pvt. under Capt. George Reese, 1777. Pa. Arch.,
S5 vii 915, 990.

BORRELL, Johannes: b. in Germany 1739; d.
July 10, 1806, about 67 yrs. Wife, Margareth:
b. Dec. 4, 1743; d. June 3, 1806, aged about
63 yrs. Pvt., 1st class under Capt. Alex Mc-
llvain. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 515.

DAVIS, George: d. Dec. 13, 1832 in 60th yr. Wife,
Mary D.: d. Nov. 30, 1834 in 56th yr. Lieut.,
Pa. Militia, 1792. Pa. Arch., S6 iv 141. Some
doubt as to whether this Geo. Davis or the one
at St. John's, Compass.

DILLER, Adam: b. May 6, 1746; d. Apr. 3, 1823,
aged 76-10-27. Wife, Salome: b. May 15, 1752;
d. Oct. 23, 1833, aged 81, 5, 8. Pvt. under
Capt. Wm. Crawford, 1st Co., 5th Batt., L. C.

- M., 1780. Pvt., 8th class, under Capt. Alex McIlvain, 1st Co., 5th Batt., 1782. Pvt., 8th class under Capt. James McConnell, 8th Co., 5th Batt., 1782. Pvt., 1st class under Capt. Emanuel Carpenter, 7th Co., com. by Col. David Jenkins, 10th Batt., 1777. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 470, 498, 507, 986; S3 vi 357.
- DILLER, Adam: b. Mch. 28, 1790 in Lancaster; d. Apr. 2, 1859 in Philadelphia. Founder of Dillerville. Captain 2nd Regt., 2nd Brigade, Pa. Militia, 1814. L. C. H. S. pub., xxxvii 175. Ellis & Evans, p. 535. Sheriff of Lanc. Co., 1827. Harris, p. 161. Adj. Gen. of Pa., 6 yrs. from 1839. Considered as candidate for Governor. Bur. Laurel Hill Cem., Sec. O, Phila., Pa. Gen. Soc. Penna., pub., xiv #1 p. 4.
- DILLER, Isaac: b. Sept. 25, 1763; d. Jan. 10, 1835, aged 71-3-16. Pvt., 3rd class, 8th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., 1782, under Capt. James McConnell, Pa. Arch., S5 vii 506.
- DILLER, Leonhard: b. Feb. 8, 1759; d. Dec. 21, 1798. Wife, Mary: b. May 18, 1761; d. Mch. 9, 1808, aged 46-9-20. Pvt., 8th class, 4th Co., Capt. George Reese, 10th Batt., com. by Col. Jenkins Pa. Arch., S3 vi 357; S5 vii 982-991.
- DILLER, Peter: b. Apr. 20, 1761; d. Dec. 13, 1816, aged 55-7-23. Wife, Elizabeth: b. June 23, 1767; d. Oct. 11, 1830, aged 63-3-18. Pvt., 2nd class under Capt. Wm. Crawford, 8th Co., 10th Batt., com. by Colonel David Jenkins, 1777-1781. Pvt., 2nd class, 1st Co., Capt. Wm. Crawford, 5th Batt., L. C. M., May 11, 1781. Pvt., 7th class, 8th Co., Capt. James McConnell, 5th Batt., L. C. M., 1782.
- ELEY, George M.: b. Aug. 23, 1766; d. June 25, 1845, aged 78-10-2. Wife, Catharina: b. Oct. 12, 1769; d. Mch. 16, 1832, aged 62-5-4. Pvt. 3rd class, Capt. Joseph Gear, 9th Batt., com. by Col. John Huber, 1778. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 158, 263, 270, 633, 878. Some doubt as to accuracy.
- KINZER, Michael: b. Oct. 27, 1751; d. Feb. 13, 1808, aged 56-3-17. Wife, Maria Magdalena Diller: d. Dec. 15, 1830, in 79th yr. Pvt. 7th class, Capt. James McConnell, 1781, 1782. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 507, 519. Pvt. under Capt. George Reese, 1777. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 991. Pvt. under Capt. James McConnell, 1st Co., 8th Batt., 1784, P. A., S6 iii 591.
- KREBS, Peter: b. Sept. 29, 1740; d. Mch. 24, 1798, aged 57-5-3-4. Wife Catharine: b. in Germanv; d. Apr. 14, 1814, aged about 72 yrs. Pvt., 5th class, 1st Co., 4th Batt., Capt. John Sheaffer, Col. Henry Markley, 1788. Pa. Arch., S6 iii 520.
- MANTZER, George: b. Aug. 20, 1736; d. Jan. 20, 1820, aged 83-5-5. Pvt. under Capt. Wm. Crawford, 1st Co., 5th Batt., Lancaster, June 15, 1780. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 470.
- NORRIS, Jacob: d. Mch. 16, 1862, aged 21-8-8. Monument erected by Lutheran Sabbath School of which he was a member. "He died in the service of his country near Washington, Mch. 16, 1862".
- ROLAND, Jonathan: b. Apr. 15, 1739; d. Sept. 12, 1807, aged 68 yrs.-4-27. Son of Jacob Roland and Barbara. Wife, Catharina Huber: d. 5-20-1818, aged 70-7-12. Member of Com. of Safety & Observation, 1775. Rupp's History, p. 397. Pvt. under Capt. Geo. Reese, 1777. Pvt. under Capt. Martin Bowman, 6th Co., 5th Batt., L.C.M., 1782. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 503, 990, 1120. Pvt. 4th class, 1st Co., 8th Batt., L. C. M., 1784, Capt. James McConnell. Ensign, Oct. 12, 1792, 1st Co., 1st Batt., Capt. Isaac Ellmaker, Lt. Geo. Davis. Pa. Arch., S6 iv 141; iii 588.
- RUTTER, George: d. June 8, 1807, in 73rd yr. Wife, Margaret: d. Oct. 7, 1825, in 85th yr. Pvt., 5th class, Capt. Wm. Brisbane, 1st Batt., L. C. M., Salisbury Twp., Nov. 20, 1780, com. by Col. George Stewart. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 32, 51, 70, 75, 652.
- RUTTER, Henry: b. Jan. 14, 1733; d. Nov. 16, 1811, aged 78-10-2. Son of Joseph Rutter, Sr. Pvt., 4th class, Capt. Wm. Skiles. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 87. Pvt., 4th class, Capt. Robert McCurdy, lower End of Leacock Twp. Ibid p. 654.
- RUTTER, John, Sr.: b. Sept. 1, 1762; d. Mch. 3, 1817, aged 54-6-2. Son of Henry Rutter. Wife, Catharine: d. Oct. 10, 1843, aged 79-9-9. Pvt., 7th class, under Capt. Wm. Skiles. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 61, 87.
- SPRECHER, Philip: b. in Herzogthum, Martenberg, Germany, 1725; d. May 27, 1802, aged 76-9-28. Wife, Margaret Johns: d. Apr. 20, 1798, aged 75-10-3. Pvt., 7th class, 8th Co., Capt. Wm. Crawford, 10th Batt., L. C. M., 1779. Pvt. under Capt. Wm. Crawford, 5th Batt., L. C. M., June 15, 1780, 1st Co. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 470, 989, 994.
- WEIDLER, Jacob: b. Aug. 7, 1759; d. Sept. 1, 1811, aged 52-0-24. Wife, Catharine: b. Nov. 14, 1764; d. Sept. 19, 1844, aged 79-10-5. Pvt., 6th class, 7th Co., 8th Batt., L. C. M., 1782, Capt. Martin Weybright, Lieut. George Hambricht. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 860. 4th Lieut., 8th Batt., L. C. M., under Lieut. Col. Jos. Jenkins, Major Henry Hambricht, 1783-1790. Ibid, S6 iii 603.
- WEIDMAN, Christopher, Jr.: b. Sept. 16, 1753; d. Dec. 4, 1824, aged 71-2-17. Wife, Eve: b. May 27, 1761; d. Mch. 30, 1830, aged 68-10-3. Pvt., 6th class, Capt. Philip Beck, 6th Co., 3rd Batt., L. C. M. Captain 1797 of 2nd Co., 1st Batt., 7th Regt. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 230; S6 v 377.
- WIKE, George: d. Feb. 14, 1806, in 75th yr. Pvt., 3rd class, Capt. Wm. Brisbane, 1st Batt., for Salisbury Twp., Lanc. Co., 1782. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 76, 651.
- WINTERS, John: b. Nov. 21, 1776; d. July 13, 1859, aged 82-7-22. Wife, Catharine Diffenderffer: b. Feb. 14, 1780; m. Jan. 16, 1796; d. July 12, 1843, aged 63-4-28. Captain under Brig. General Jacob Hishman, 120th Regt. Private Papers of Brig. Gen. Jacob Hishman.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF NEW HOLLAND & VICINITY

- BASEHORE (Basehoar), Balser: b. Dec. 9, 1751; d. Nov. 26, 1809, aged 57-11-7. Wife, Mary Wike, dau. of George Wike, Sr.: b. July 29, 1765; d. July 25, 1833, in 68th year. Pvt. under Capt. Wm. Skiles, 1st Batt. com. by Col. James Mercer, 1781. Pvt. under Capt. Wm. Skiles, 7th Batt., May 28, 1784. Pvt. under Capt. Abraham Henry, 7th Batt., 1786. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 37, 87; S6 iii 561, 566. Bur. in Basehoar Family Gryd., Earl Twp.
- BRAND, Andrew: d. Aug. 10, 1797, aged about 58 yrs. Wife, Esther. Parents of Mrs. Isaac Ellmaker. Pvt. in Pa. Militia, 1797. Pvt. in 1784 in Capt. James McConnell's Co., under Col. Joseph Jenkins, 1st Co., 8th Batt. Pa.

- Arch. S6 iii 587. Bur. in Stephen's Reformed Chyd., New Holland.
- DIFFENDERFER, David: b. Feb. 9, 1752; d. May 10, 1846, aged 94-3-0. Wife, Margaretta: b. Feb. 23, 1750; d. Feb. 2, 1817, aged 66-11-9. Ensign of "German Regiment", Lanc. Co. Company, com. by Capt. Geo. Hubley, & later by Capt. Bernard Hubley, whose Adjutant was Lt. John Weidman. Tombstone record—"Soldier in War for Independence—Valley Forge, Trenton, Princeton Wounded at Monmouth." Enlisted July 23, 1778. Ellis & Evans, p. 56. L. C. H. S. pub. xxxiv 149. Harris, p. 161. "Penna. in the Revolution", iii 80. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 805, 807, 811, 832. Bur. in Stephen's Reformed Chyd., New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa.
- DIFFENDERFER, Jacob: d. July 15, 1855, in 97th yr. Pensioner. L. C. H. S. pub. xxxiv 150. Bur. in Stephen's Reformed Chyd. No Stone. See M. G. Weaver's "History of New Holland", p. 151.
- ELLMAKER, Anthony Pretter: b. Apr. 13, 1729; d. Mch. 21, 1817, aged 88 yrs. Oldest son of John Leonard Ellmaker. Surgeon & Dentist. Wife, Elizabeth Lightner, dau. of Nathaniel Lightner of Leacock Twp.: d. Oct. 12, 1812, aged 75. Their dau. m. John Roberts, Chester County. Their son Anthony Ellmaker Roberts was Member of Congress 1855-59—Grandfather of Judge T. Roberts Appel. Pvt. 8th class, 8th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M. Pvt. 1st Class, 4th Co., Capt. Geo. Rees, 10th Batt., Col. David Jenkins, 1777. Member of Com. of Observation. Elected to Gen. Assembly, Dec. 15, 1774. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 518, 520, 981, 991; S2 xiii 285. Bur. in Kurtz Family Lot on farm of Harrison Kling about 2 miles east of Rowland's Reformed Church. See Record of Kurtz Graveyard, by W. F. Worner, Vol. 1, p. 129. Also see Records by Watson Ellmaker.
- ELLMAKER, Elias: b. 1732; d. 1756. A Soldier with Braddock. Defeated July 3, 1755. Died from effects of wounds received at that time, 1756. Buried in old Ellmaker Farm Graveyard.
- ELLMAKER, Isaac: b. July 3, 1762; d. Sept. 11, 1830, aged 68-2-8. Oldest son of Anthony Ellmaker. Wife, Christiana Brand, dau. of Andrew Brand: d. Dec. 26, 1802, aged 38 yrs. Their dau. Lucy m. Wm. Hiester, member of Congress 1831-37. Their son, Isaac Ellmaker Hiester member of Congress 1853-55. Captain 1st Co., L. C. M., 1792, 1st Batt., under Major Zachaeus Pearsol. 1st Major under Lieut. Col. Henry Hambricht. Pa. Arch. S6 iv 141, 466. Bur. in Stephen's Reformed Churchyard, New Holland.
- ELLMAKER, Nathaniel: b. Dec. 1, 1751; d. Apr. 24, 1837, aged 85 yrs. Youngest son of John Leonard Ellmaker: b. 1697, Nuremberg, Germany; who emig. 1726; d. 1782, & Anna Margaret Hornberger: b. 1703; m. 1726; d. 1779. Wife, Elizabeth: d. Mch. 2, 1836, in 81st yr. Furnished aid to Washington's Army, 1777, at Valley Forge, for which he received letter of thanks. Pvt. under Capt. Geo. Reese, 1777. Pvt. 7th class, Capt. James McConnell, 8th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., 1782. Pvt. in Capt. James McConnell's Co., 8th Batt., 1784. Pvt. in Capt. Zachaeus Piersol's Co., 4th Batt., L. C. M., 1787. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 507, 519, 981, 991; S6 iii 591, 516. Harris, p. 193. State Senator, 1794. Ellis & Evans, p. 213. Bur. in Family Lot on Ellmaker Farm (now Chester A. Mentzer), 2 miles east of Rowland's Reformed Church.
- HEITLER (Hidlr, Heistler, Heiller), Christian: b. 4-3-1758; d. 6-2-1835. Wife, Elizabeth Wickel: b. 9-14-1765; d. 5-31-1858. Pvt. 2nd class, Capt. James Beard, 4th Batt., com. by Col. Ludwick Maryes, Jr. Hempfield Twp., June 15, 1780. Pvt., 5th class, Capt. Rudolph Statler, 7th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., Dec. 28, 1782. Pa. Arch., S5 vii 411, 492, 505, 509. Buried in Union Cemetery, north of Bareville, Earl Twp.
- RUTTER, Joseph: b. 1755; d. 1839. Wife, Margaret Basehoar: b. 1759; m. Aug. 29, 1786; d. Jan. 13, 1806, aged 47-11-21. Pvt. in 4th Co., Capt. Wm. Skiles, 1st Batt., L. C. M., 1782. Pvt., 2nd class, 7th Batt., May 1784, under Capt. Wm. Skiles. Lieut. in 5th Co., under Capt. Abraham Henry, 1786. Pa. Arch. S3 vi 413; S5 vii 60, 86. Bur. in Basehoar Gvyd., on farm of Christian Lapp, Leacock Twp., about 2 miles south-east of Rowland's Reformed Church. Record by W. F. Worner, Vol. 1, p. 173.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

H'44. (a) Gatewood—Letitia Denny, daughter of Moses Rawlings and Mary Cornwell, married, for second husband, Philip Gatewood, who came from Virginia and settled in South Bloomfield, Pickaway County, about 1812. He moved to Illinois. They had a daughter Jane who married Thomas Reid, February 19, 1836 in Pickaway County. Want information on Gatewoods.

(b) Pratt Stage—William Pratt, Revolutionary continental soldier married for second wife, Lucinda Stage, (Stage) at Stoverstown near Strasburg, Virginia, March 1795. They lived at Front Royal when son, Elias, was born 1796. After husband's death Lucinda came to Pickaway County, Ohio, where she married Harlehigh Sage, dying in Circleville, Ohio, 1866. Want ancestry of both. Mrs. E. W. Mathews, Jr., 1706 Lakewood Avenue, Lima, Ohio.

H'44. (a) Branch—William Branch, Senior, of Halifax County, North Carolina, left will dated 1793 in which he named wife Elizabeth, sons Nicholas and John and daughters Ann Flewellen, Elizabeth Marshall, Jane Overstreet, Martha Dillard, Mary Scurlock and Sarah Hill. Were his parents William Branch of Henrico County, Virginia, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Archer Branch, who died about 1741 and Elizabeth Howcott?

Parliamentary Procedure

"Zeal is very blind, or badly regulated, when it encroaches upon the rights of others."

Quesnel.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Ques. 1.—Some confusion has arisen in several chapters because of Life Members refusing to pay local Chapter dues. What can be done with Life Members who refuse to pay Chapter dues? Also, in local by-laws is it necessary to mention the dues, or do the minutes, in mentioning them to be a certain amount thus establish them? I believe no new Life Members are now being created.

Ans.—There need be no confusion of thought at all about a Life Member paying Chapter dues. A Chapter is authorized to provide for additional dues, by its own by-laws and when Life Members paid for their Life Membership,—the fee they paid was for their *National dues* and did not include their Chapter dues! It was not generally understood, and many Chapters did not ask their Life Members to pay Chapter dues, until it began to work a hardship on these Chapters having a number of Life Members, and the State per capita dues increased, and the per capita taxes began then to mount up, and *then* it was that Chapters began to realize they should be receiving some "additional fee" from their Life Members to meet these ever growing expenses; a Chapter having many Life Members, with no provision for an "Additional fee" from those members to help in the upkeep of the Chapter may find itself in a "bad way" financially—sooner or later.

However, it must be understood that "fees and dues" should be definitely provided for in Chapter by-laws and simply "recorded in the minutes, as a motion" IS NOT SUFFICIENT! Amend your Chapter by-laws, and going into the expenses of the Chapter—at the present day and time—in detail, will bring out the fact that Chapters in general, cannot pay the National, State, and local taxes and expenses of Life Members, unless the Life Members reimburse the Chapter for this expense. You know Chapters have expenses now, that they did not have in years gone by and despite two wars and depressions, etc., etc., the membership is growing and waxing strong, and

our scope of work is growing in volume and in importance.

Many letters come to me about the "Life Membership," and I must remind you that there was an amendment adopted at Congress 1942,—and in a copy of the 1940 edition of our National Constitution and By-laws, that is being sent out now, *at this time*, you will find included a printed copy of these amendments, and in the future the Article V will carry a new Section 5, as follows: "all life members are exempt from annual dues except such as may be levied by the chapter of which they are members. Life members may transfer from a chapter to membership at large, or to a chapter, or from membership at large to a chapter. If the life member paid one hundred dollars at one time between April 30, 1921 and July 1, 1938, the life membership fee (fifty dollars) shall be transferred to the National Society or to the chapter to which they transferred."

"Life Members (and Real Daughters) shall be counted in the basis for Representation," and may be elected to represent a chapter as Delegate or Alternate. (See P. 20-Nat. By-laws.)

Now, to be very frank, I do not believe that any life member will refuse to pay the required "additional fee" if she knew that it would work "a hardship" upon her chapter, which has been so generous to her in the past. You say that you have a "recalcitrant member" who refuses to pay chapter fee or dues and I say, I am sure she would be willing to do what is right if she understood the matter in detail. Ask her to write me if you cannot make the points clear to her and I will be happy to explain to her that the Life Membership fee was paid in lieu of National fees or dues, and had nothing to do with the "additional fees or dues" that a chapter had the right to provide for its own use. A member who will not pay her National or chapter dues, one or the other, or both, cannot be said to be a member in good standing.

Ques. 2.—Our Chapter Regent was elected in May 1943 but on account of

illness was not installed in June. In July she and her family moved out of town and she resigned. My question is this: Should this member, elected as Regent in May and who was not installed, and never presided at any meetings and resigned in July, be listed in our Year Book as a Past Regent?

Ans.—See P. 495 of Robert's "Parliamentary Law," ques. 236.—"A member was elected President in June and resigned a few weeks later, before having presided at a meeting of the Society. Can he be said to be a Past President?" *Ans.*: Yes, the member was elected in June and immediately became President. His resignation some weeks afterward, before he had presided at a meeting, does not destroy the fact that he was President for a time, and therefore is now Past President."

Hence, I would say—that your member elected as Regent in May 1943 and who resigned in July was your Regent for that length of time and therefore should be listed as a Past Regent of the Chapter. As far as the Installation goes—that is "a form" or a ceremony that is not always required, and if she *was duly elected* she may go right into office without being installed. Some organizations have very elaborate installation ceremonies prescribed, and this procedure must be followed as the requirements are provided for in their by-laws or in the set program. Not so in the D. A. R., and it is up to a chapter to make that ceremony whatever it wants it to be. It is the ELECTION that counts! You can't "install" officers until you have elected them first!

Ques. 3.—In May, at our annual meeting, I had a most efficient slate to present to our chapter as the chair of the nominating com. Would it have been possible for a member to move that the slate, as presented by the Nominating Com., be accepted as presented, the point was to prevent nominations being made from the floor?

Ans.—No indeed! If you mean that the members were to be asked to accept the report of the nominating Com. as presented—with a view to compelling them to vote for the slate as presented and not allow them the right to vote for whom they pleased—then my answer would be "NO"!

See P. 263 of R. R. O. R. and note that, "when the Committee makes its report, which consists of 'a ticket,' the chair asks if there are any other nominations, when they may be made from the floor."

Also note Page 290 R. R. O. R.—as follows: "The voting is not limited to the nominees, as every member is at liberty to vote for any member who is not declared ineligible by the by-laws." Keep this in mind, and do not think (and many seem to have the idea) that because a nominating Com. presents a slate that you are bound to vote for the names presented on that slate! Some times a "nominating ballot" is taken in order to ascertain the preferences of the members. This is often, improperly called "an informal ballot," and some times leads to adopting a motion to make this "informal ballot" the *formal ballot*. This ballot should be taken the same way as an ordinary ballot, and will show, when the result is announced, how many favor each candidate. THEN, the regular or electing ballot is taken. Robert says: "Sometimes, when the *nominating ballot* shows that one candidate has an overwhelming majority, so that there is no possibility of getting a different result on a formal ballot, it is voted that the ballot taken be declared the electing as 'formal ballot,' and thus time is saved by avoiding a second ballot."

"But THIS destroys the usefulness of the nominating ballot, and it should *never be done!* It cannot legally be done if the by-laws require the vote to be taken by ballot, as this is a *viva voce vote*. Secrecy in voting is one of the objects of balloting, and this is defeated by allowing a motion like the above, or even asking for unanimous consent." (Robert's Par. Law—P. 166.)

Ques. 4.—I hesitate to bother you but I must ask someone, so I come to you. As time has gone by, we have had a new regime, and a much younger staff of Officers are in office now and many of us older ones cannot keep pace. Now, our Hostess Com. serve a luncheon or a dinner each month and the cost is never less than \$2.00 each. Some of our older members are unable to attend these meetings and several do not feel financially able to entertain in such an extravagant way. We are able to pay our dues and contribute to other things, but we do not feel able to serve on this Hostess Committee.

We have expressed this in so many words to our members in charge, but we were told to hire some one in our places to help serve. Some of our older members have been loyal members for 36 to 38 years and

we do not want them to leave the chapter.

Am I not correct, in believing that as long as all dues are paid promptly, that we have a right to attend the regular Business Meetings of the Chapters, and can be relieved of all obligations on the Hostess Com., if we notify the Officers in charge, in good time, that we want to be omitted from the social part of the meetings?

Ans.—Now, this is the second or third time recently that this kind of “a plea” has come to me, for this kind of assistance, from the older group and I have gone into this with hesitation.

There is little that is “Parliamentary” about it, but I certainly can vision the predicament of these older members trying to “keep up” with the new ideas and some times the “over enthusiastic” pace of our younger members, bless them, who take everything they do “with a stride” that we older members can no longer use as a gauge for our “rate of movements.” But I am going on the supposition that these younger members do not understand the real situation and would, if they were told, make some arrangements to show more consideration to the older members.

I believe the member is correct—that as long as the required chapter and national dues are paid promptly, that members are in “good standing” and may attend the *regular Business Meetings* without *additional tax*, unless this requirement IS provided in the *chapter by-laws*.

I think that members who cannot afford to pay for the expense of such a costly entertainment would be justified in asking to be omitted from the list of members serving on this Committee.

Indeed we do not want to lose any members because of such an expense as that, and may I say that many chapters have *limited refreshments* to tea or coffee and cakes (and many have eliminated refreshments altogether) during the War. I feel sure your younger staff of officers, if they knew the feeling about this way of entertaining would want to make allowances, or a change in the program, for those who could not join in such an expensive way of serving refreshments. The Chapter would not want to run chances of losing any members because of it.

Ques. 5.—When the Regular business meeting is called to order isn't it in order for all officers, including the secretary to

rise during the pledge of allegiance, and the opening exercises—singing of the Star Spangled Banner, etc., etc.?

Ans.—Yes, it certainly would not be in order for the secretary or any other officer to remain seated during the preliminary exercises. Officers should “set the example” for correct procedure, and an officer is expected to enter into the opening ceremonies with precision, and earnest attention to the details, so that others may follow them accurately.

Ques. 6.—Again comes the old question, on “whether a chapter can prescribe additional qualifications for persons who apply to a particular chapter for admission,” OR, in other words, whether this chapter may prescribe all kinds of “limitations,” MAKING IT AS HARD AS POSSIBLE for applicants to join, or “shall this chapter obey the National By-laws”? That is exactly what it all amounts to in the final analysis.

Ans.—I have written *so much* and so many times, on this particular subject that I do not like to take up time and space to reiterate, when there are so many other questions lying here on my desk waiting to be answered. However, realizing that this involves a fundamental principle, I believe it is essential for me to again go into this matter of chapters admitting applicants to membership.

In the first place, when chapters write up their chapter by-laws, there is one fundamental rule they MUST REMEMBER: “*The National Society D. A. R. is Supreme*” and applicants join the *National Society FIRST*, and a chapter has no right to make it more difficult, nor any less difficult, than the National Organization makes it, for applicants to join the National Society D. A. R.

Chapters are secondary, and are the avenues, for the sake of convenience, through which applicants may join the national society. If an applicant cannot qualify for membership in the National Society D. A. R. there is no possible way for her to become a member of a chapter.

Therefore—When chapters adopt by-laws, they must use the “Objects” and the “Eligibility” requirements of the National By-laws *verbatim*, because, of necessity, the “Objects” and “Eligibility” of an applicant must be the same for chapter as for the National Society, for the applicant is joining the National Society FIRST!

Therefore, do not change one single word

in any one of the National By-laws and the requirement for membership must be the very same: "An applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known." These two members do not have to be members of that chapter, nor of any specific chapter—but they must be "members in good standing" and they must "*personally know*" the applicant. These names must be voted on as prescribed in Art. I of our National By-law, "by a majority vote" by either the chapter, or the Executive Board, or by both, if so desired. I understand that some chapters have a rule that "the officers of the chapter cannot endorse a person for membership." What a way to limit your membership and how unfair to the officers of the chapter, and to the chapters, and how unfair to the applicant who may know the officers, and how very unfair to the National Society? This rule and many others like it are very unfair and are NOT IN HARMONY WITH the National policies and the National By-laws. According to your National By-laws, Art. IX, Sec. 4, p. 19—"Chapters are authorized to adopt rules for the transaction of its business, provided said rules do not

conflict with the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society.

Now R. R. O. R. on P. 201 says: "No motion is in order that conflicts with the laws of the nation or slate, or with the assembly's constitution or by-laws, and if such a motion is adopted, even by an unanimous vote, it is NULL AND VOID!"

From the above quotation you may easily see that your by-laws carry conflicting rules, that are not in accord with the National Rules therefore you are acting under rules that are "Null and Void" and should be so declared! Sooner or later, some member will realize the mistake you are making, and more would realize this unfairness quickly if they read the article in the Magazine each month) and when the mistake is finally uncovered there will be trouble and dis-satisfaction and confusion and then—*then* you will come to the Parliamentarian and she is not going to elaborate upon this subject again, but will just say tritely—"I told you so!"

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



October Board Meetings

- Tuesday, October 17th—10 A. M. Executive Committee Meeting.
- Wednesday, October 18th—10 A. M. National Chairmen's Forum, for benefit of State Regents, with all National Chairmen who can attend.
- Wednesday, October 18th—12 noon Tour of the Administration Bldg., when National Officers will receive State Regents and National Chairmen in their offices.
- Wednesday, October 18th—3 P. M. State Regents' Meeting. (This meeting for State Regents only, and for discussion of their problems.)
- Wednesday, October 18th—7 P. M. Dutch Treat Dinner, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Chairman.
- Thursday, October 19th—9.30 A. M. Regular Board Meeting.
- Thursday, October 19th—12.45 P. M. National Board of Management Luncheon—Mrs. D. D. Caldwell, Chairman, Buildings & Grounds, in Charge.

Editorially Speaking . . .

THERE is news for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE in the fact that members of D.A.R. Chapters all over the country are engaged in war service of some kind or other.

We want to print interesting personal items about this service. Send us in 100 or 150 word stories along this line.

Then we can use them as little fillers at the ends of our pages. Such material will prove inspirational to other women wondering how they can help in the vast war effort.

We want three hundred word reports from Chapters, too. Tell us about your special meetings. When you have a twenty-fifth or fiftieth Chapter anniversary or some other outstanding Chapter happening we want to print it.

Please observe the new dead lines. For instance, material for the October issue should reach us not later than August 20.

With the paper shortage what it is and manpower shortage in our publishers' shops in order to get the Magazine out on time we must be on time with our material.

May I call your attention to the constructive Messages from your President General in the Magazine each month. Speaking of these Messages a reader wrote of them:

"In these days of peril and distress these Messages are a beacon light of comfort and wise suggestion to all of us who have read them."

With best wishes and thanks for your cooperation.

Faithfully, Your Editor.

ELISABETH A. POE.

DEAR READERS:

DURING these sultry summer days it is hard to think of making plans for the winter's work, but if the Chapter Regent or program chairman will find the coolest spot possible and study the pages of the National Historical Magazine she will soon have everything lined up in good order.

From the reports of State Conferences and articles written by National Officers and Chairmen she will get ideas for meetings, for the ways and means committee and for the Chapter's special projects. That is what your magazine is for, to be of assistance to you and the other chapter members.

It is the intention of the Magazine Committee to continue the prizes for the largest number of subscriptions sent in by Chapter Chairmen. All subscriptions from April 1, 1944 to April 1, 1945 will be counted, but just how the contest will be conducted and how many prizes will be given is not decided yet. There will be an announcement soon, so watch for it and then make sure you do your best to win a prize through the Chapter Chairman.

It is interesting when a chapter wins a prize two or three years in succession, but it is exciting when a chapter which has never entered a contest before comes through with flying colors.

Remember we are trying to give you the magazine you want, the magazine you and your friends will enjoy. We are here to serve you and in so doing we are helping you to serve the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most sincerely

ISABELLE C. NASON,
National Chairman.

Attention, Please!

IN order to bring the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE out in the early part of the month it is dated it is necessary to establish earlier deadlines for material sent in for publication.

All copy must be received not later than six weeks prior to issues of publication.

That is to say:

All copy for the October issue of the Magazine must be received not later than August 20th.

There can be no exception to this rule and may we ask all who contribute to this Magazine to adhere strictly to it.

Cooperate with us and we will give you a Magazine on time—all the time.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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